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INTERNATIONAL

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1980

Established 1887

THER — PARIS: Wednesday, cloudy. Temp. 72-22 (ON: Wednesday, showers. Temp. 18-17 (50-63). Night. ROME: Wednesday, fair. Temp. 23-29 (73-RT: Wednesday, cloudy. Temp. 19-18 (50-64). Wednesday, cloudy. Temp. 15-22 (59-72).

ITIONAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE 14

Algeria	4.00 Din.	Iran	125 Rials	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	13 S.	Israel	I.S. 7.50	Norway	4.00 NKr.
Bahrain	0.550 Din	Italy	700 Lire	Oman	0.600 Rials
Belgium	26 B.Fr.	Jordan	325 Fils	Portugal	40 Esc.
Canada	C.$ 1.10	Kenya	Shs. 13.00	Qatar	5.50 Rials
Cyprus	400 Mills	Kuwait	400 Fils	Saudi Arabia	5.00 Rials
Denmark	5.00 D.Kr.	Lebanon	£L3.25	Spain	60 Ptas.
Egypt	75 P.	Libya	LDin. 0.25	Sweden	4.00 S.Kr.
Eire	30 P.	Luxembourg	26 L.Fr.	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	4.00 F.M.	Madeira	32.5 Esc.	Tunisia	0.375 Din
France	3.50 F.	Malta	22 Cents	Turkey	T.L. 65 00
Germany	1.90 D.M.	Morocco	3.50 Dh.	U.A.E.	6.00 Dirh
Great Britain	55 P.	Netherlands	1.90 Fior	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$0.90
Greece	35 Drs.			Yugoslavia	33 D.

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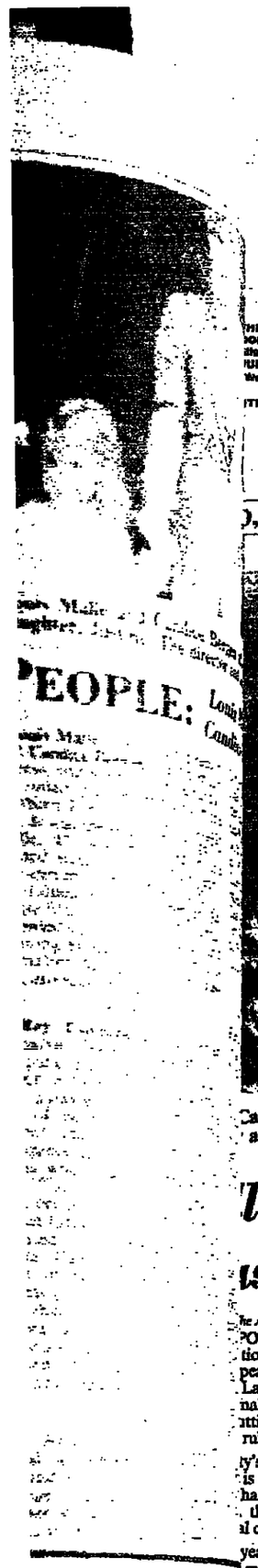


Associated Press

Callaghan acknowledges the ovation after his speech at the Labor Party conference in Blackpool, England.

...laghan Says Labor ...ist Heal Party Rift

...he Associated Press

...POOL, England — Brit...tion leader James Cal...pealed Tuesday to his ...Labor Party to cease its ...nal feuding and concen...ntting the country's "re...rulers out of office.

...y's sake stop arguing, ...is crying out for unity," ...han said in his keynote ... the second day of la...l conference here.

...year-old former prime ...moderate, received the ...standing ovation at the ...address to 1,200 dele...ome leftist members re...ted, their hands folded. ...t and right wings have ...ed in the worst feuding ...party since World War

...rnent Speculation

...speculation that Mr. ...will retire in November. ...rty's leader for the past ...who was prime minister ...eated by Margaret ...Conservative Party last ...o hint about his future. ...Mr. Callaghan attacked ...tcher's "reactionary, ...and incompetent gov...aded by the most self-...prime minister since ...mberlain."

...aghan catalogued Brit...mic woes: record unem...collapsing businesses ...ks in social services. He ...m on Mrs. Thatcher's ...onetarist policies.

...the next Labor Party ...t would lower interest ...re government spending ...temporary import con...

...to some of the radical ...dopted by his party's ...inated 28-member exec...debate later this week, ...han rejected outright a ...tain's unilateral nuclear ...nt.

...es Carter Moves

...ribed increased interna... spending as "obscene," ...oves by President Carter ...uclear weapons brought ...cal response from the ...on.

...sts' program was out...day by Tony Benn, the ...rgy secretary. He de...a leftist-dominated La...ment would introduce ...nationalization, take ...of the European Eco...nomic Community and abolish the House of Lords.

But Mr. Benn's chances of capturing the party leadership are regarded as very slim if the major unions back Mr. Callaghan as they have pledged to do. Mr. Callaghan and the moderates hope to keep the selection of the party's leader in the hands of Labor members of Parliament. Mr. Benn's supporters want the national executive and grass-roots party members to have a major say.

Shirley Williams, a leader of the party's right wing, referred Monday to "fascism of the left" within the party. She told moderates, "Fight back or you won't have a Labor Party any longer worth fighting for."

Mrs. Williams, a former education secretary, retained her seat on the party's national executive on Tuesday. But in the only two changes in the executive, leftists replaced moderates.

U.S Deploys Air Force Unit To Saudi Base

By Michael Getler and Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — On President Carter's orders, the Pentagon announced Tuesday that the United States is sending four Air Force airborne warning and control system (AWACS) aircraft to Saudi Arabia to aid the air defense of the Gulf.

The planes left on their mission from Tinker Air Force Base in Oklahoma.

The action comes as concern increased in Washington that the Iran-Iraq fighting could spread in the area, perhaps affecting Saudi Arabia or other Gulf countries. The Saudis requested the advance-warning aircraft, the Pentagon said.

But despite the dispatch of the highly sophisticated E-3A planes, a Pentagon spokesman said the United States had not changed its neutral posture toward the war.

Spokesman Tom Ross said: "In response to a request from the government of Saudi Arabia, [the U.S. government] has initiated the temporary deployment of airborne warning and control system aircraft to Saudi Arabia.

"This deployment is purely for defensive purposes. It is designed to track aircraft for the purposes of providing additional warning for Saudi Arabian defense."

300 Men Involved

Deployment of the AWACS planes will involve about 300 U.S. military personnel as well as support cargo planes to carry supplies to ground facilities in Saudi Arabia, Defense Department officials said.

Emphasizing that the United States was not taking sides in the fighting, Mr. Ross said, "The United States government unequivocally reaffirms its position of neutrality." Washington, he said, favors the earliest possible end of hostilities.

Defense officials said dispatch of the radar craft was in response to a request that Saudi Arabia formally made to the United States on Monday. That request came after several days of consultations with the Saudi government.

The U.S. move followed a meeting of President Carter with congressional leaders in the White House late Monday, the latest of a series of top-level conclaves over the past two days regarding the war in the Gulf. Joining in the meeting were Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, Secretary of Defense Harold Brown, CIA Director Stansfield Turner, national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski and other top administration officials.

Threats of Retaliation

U.S. consideration of the military deployment followed threats by Iran to take action against any Gulf countries cooperating with the military forces of Iraq. These statements have generated concern in several small oil sheikhdoms, as well as in Saudi Arabia, that Iran might bomb their oil fields, refineries or other facilities.

The AWACS craft are modified versions of the Boeing 707 jetliner and carry radar that can see electronically about 250 miles in all directions. Thus, stationed over Saudi territory, they could detect any planes approaching the west side of the Gulf and could assist in directing their interception.

After a private briefing by Mr. Muskie in New York earlier Monday, Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, issued a statement approving the supply of "defensive assistance" to Saudi Arabia in the present circumstances.

Sen. Church also said, "We should hold our Navy ready if needed to participate in keeping open the Strait of Hormuz, should a naval presence become necessary either for the purpose of keeping the strait open or to protect oil tankers." He said such a presence might involve the participation of British, French and Australian vessels as well as those of the United States.

Mr. Muskie conferred in New York Monday with representatives of Bahrain and Oman, two Gulf states that could be threatened by a widening of the Iraq-Iran war. There was no report on whether he discussed with them the possible dispatch of the air-defense aircraft.

The secretary of state also saw Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, whose chief of state, President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, has traveled to Iran and Iraq on behalf of the Islamic Conference of states in an effort to encourage mediation efforts that would end the fighting. Gen. Zia was to arrive in New York Tuesday to visit the United Nations, with a side trip to Washington later this week.

Gen. Zia's mission to the two combatant states failed to bring any indication of a halt to the fighting in the near future, and there was doubt in diplomatic circles that a cease-fire could soon be arranged.

As seen by State Department officials monitoring reports from the war zone, the prospect is for a relatively lengthy war. Both Iran and Iraq now seem to be seeking the overthrow of the other's regime as a central objective, these officials said.

Associated Press

An Iraqi soldier carries a victim from the fire at a power-generating station hit in an Iranian air raid on Baghdad Tuesday.

Iran Bombs Nuclear Site In Baghdad

From Agency Dispatches

BAGHDAD — Iranian bombers struck a French-run nuclear research center in Baghdad Tuesday but missed the reactor, the French embassy here reported. A fierce battle was reported south of Ahwaz, capital of the Iranian province of Khuzistan.

The fuel tanks of Baghdad's electric power plant on the southwestern edge of the city also were hit. Witnesses said they saw several of Iran's U.S.-made Phantom jets brought down by surface-to-air missiles of Baghdad's Soviet-supplied air defense system.

A French Embassy spokesman reached by telephone minutes after raid said the research compound suffered only "minor damage in the living quarters of the staff. There are no French casualties." The spokesman could not say whether non-French experts or Iraqis on the staff were injured.

In Paris, sources at the French Atomic Energy Commission said, "A series of bombs hit auxiliary buildings, but the reactor itself has not been hit. It was to go into service early next year only." Commission sources said France immediately evacuated 350 of its 400 engineers and technicians working on the project thus freezing its completion "indefinitely."

The commission official said there was no danger from radiation because neither of the reactors at the complex has started operating so that their fuel was not "critical" at this stage.

Brezhnev Comment

Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, in his first public comment on the war, called on Iraq and Iran Tuesday to begin direct negotiations.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, Tass quoted Mr. Brezhnev as saying, it is up to Iran and Iraq to settle their differences at the conference table. Mr. Brezhnev, at a Kremlin dinner for visiting Indian President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, added that armed conflict "in this day and age" cannot be a means of settling disputes between states.

In New York, U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie met unexpectedly with Iraqi Foreign Minister Sadoun Hammadi. Mr. Hammadi later said he told Mr. Muskie, "The best thing that the United States can do to ease the situation is not to interfere in any way."

The meeting, requested by Iraq, was the highest-level encounter between the two countries since Iraq broke off relations with the United States during the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

Iran has promised to respond by Wednesday morning to the Security Council's call for an end to hostilities with Iraq. UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said Tuesday.

President Saddam Hussein of Iraq informed Mr. Waldheim Monday that his country was ready to stop fighting and negotiate a settlement if Iran was willing to reciprocate. The council unanimously adopted a resolution on Sunday calling for an end to the fighting.

Mr. Waldheim said that Iranian delegate Jamal Shemirini told him Tuesday that the official response of the Iranian government would reach him "at the latest" by Wednesday morning.

'Vast Hell'

In Tehran, Iran threatened it would turn the Gulf into a "vast hell" if the United States or any other Western nation tried to keep the Strait of Hormuz open by force.

Commenting on reports that the Pentagon is studying contingency plans to keep open the vital channel through which 40 percent of the region's oil passes to the West, Tehran radio declared, "We are fully capable of turning the region into a vast hell and burn imperialism in it.

"The slightest interference by the enemy will result in a total threat to its interests in the Gulf. Imperialism is not big enough to control 35 million fighters. We have prepared ourselves for a big war."

Egypt offered at the UN to defend Arab countries around the Gulf against threats to their sovereignty that it said were developing amid the Iran-Iraq war. Kamal Hassan Ali, Egyptian foreign minister, made the offer in an address to the UN General Assembly.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

West, Japan Calm Despite Oil Threat

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Thanks mainly to adequate oil stocks and slumping energy consumption, the Western industrialized countries and Japan face no immediate economic threat from the cutoff of crude oil supplies from Iraq and Iran, Ulf Lantzke, executive director of the International Energy Agency, said Tuesday.

"The situation is manageable and we are a lot more relaxed today than we were late last year when Iran first cut off shipments," he said.

Mr. Lantzke told a news conference that although the energy agency continued to monitor world oil markets, it had no plans to declare an emergency, which would trigger an oil-sharing scheme established among the group's 21 member countries.

The official also said that the agency's information regarding damage to oil installations in both countries remained sketchy. "We have no more reliable information than you," Mr. Lantzke told newsmen.

460-Million Tons

Land-based oil stocks available to IEA members total 460-million tons, which Mr. Lantzke noted compared with only 395-million tons available in January, 1979 — a time marked by the beginning of falloffs in Iranian exports following the late shah's departure from the country.

An additional 30-million to 40-million tons of so-called excess oil stocks are available on tankers at sea, Mr. Lantzke said.

Assuming the cutoff from Iran and Iraq continues until Dec. 31, the combined shortfall of the agency's member countries in the fourth quarter will total 55 million tons. This includes a seasonal 10-million-ton shortage for the period, equal to 900,000 barrels-a-day, the official added.

The latter shortage, described by agency officials as normal, is based on agency calculations that fourth-quarter oil production among OPEC countries would total 27.8 million barrels-a-day, compared to a daily import requirement of 28.7 million barrels among industrialized countries.

120 Days

The present stock levels among IEA members, as well as France, which is not a member, averages between 110 and 120 days of imports and were described by Mr. Lantzke as "high and sound."

He said that sluggish economic performance of agency members had reduced oil consumption by roughly 6 percent from year-earlier

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Italian Communist Party Demands Posts in Cabinet

The Associated Press

ROME — The Italian Communist Party demanded Tuesday to enter the government of this NATO nation and the Communist-backed metalworkers' union ordered its members to blockade Fiat car plants as Italy's 3-day-old political crisis deepened.

The factory blockade, to protest planned layoffs, "could be a first step toward the takeover of Fiat factories," said a spokesman for the union, the FLM.

Fiat's plans to fire 14,000 workers and to lay off 24,000 more for three months beginning next Monday were a key factor in the fall of Christian Democrat Premier Francesco Cossiga's coalition government last Saturday.

Not Since 1947

President Sandro Pertini opened consultations Tuesday with political leaders to give Italy its 40th post-war Cabinet, and the Communists demanded a formal role in the new government. There have been no Communists in the Italian government since 1947.

Mr. Cossiga and his government of Christian Democrats, Socialists and Republicans resigned after the Chamber of Deputies, by a one-vote margin, rejected his austerity program to salvage the economy. The government's handling of labor troubles at Fiat had come under sharp criticism.

Fiat, Italy's largest private employer, had decided to fire or furlough the tens of thousands of its auto division workforce of 140,000 as a result of slackened auto sales on foreign markets.

After the government's fall, the company decided to postpone the firings until the end of the year. But the layoff plans were unchanged, triggering the announcement by the metalworkers' union that its members would picket the gates of Fiat plants to prevent shipment of products and the entry of other employees.

Blockade to Start

The blockade is expected to begin Wednesday. A wave of walkouts has already idled Fiat's Turin plants for the past 19 days.

Communist Party leader Enrico Berlinguer had promised his party's "moral and material support" if Fiat workers decided to occupy the plants.

Today, after seeing Mr. Pertini at the Quirinal presidential palace, Mr. Berlinguer said:

"The most positive solution to the serious Italian situation is that of a government of wide democratic unity which includes the participation of our party."

The secretary of the dominant Christian Democrat Party, Flaminio Piccoli, emerged from Mr. Pertini's office and repeated an earlier statement calling for a "more effective" relationship with the Communists, Italy's second-largest party, as a condition to help form a new government. But his proposal stopped short of bringing the Communists into the government.

U.S. Position

The United States has opposed the participation of Communists in the government of any member nation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

This relationship with the Communists, Mr. Piccoli said, would be "in the spirit of national solidarity."

Mr. Piccoli said the fall of Mr. Cossiga's 5-month-old coalition government "was an act of serious irresponsibility which we condemn from whatever side it came."

Mr. Piccoli was referring to 29 legislators who cast blank ballots in the secret vote Saturday. Political commentators had suggested that members of the left wings of the Socialist and Christian Democrat parties defected.

Embargo Hinders Repair of Oil Sites

War Deals Hard Blow to Iran's Economy

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service

BAHRAIN — With its major oil installations in flaming ruins, Iran's already faltering economy may have been dealt a crippling blow in its eight-day war with Iraq.

Oil experts here said Iran will find it difficult if not impossible to rebuild its bombed refineries and export facilities near the Gulf — reported Monday to still be in flames and under attack by Iraqi planes and artillery — with at least half of Iran's foreign reserves blocked by a U.S. freeze and no oil revenues to provide the ready cash.

Moreover, the trade embargo imposed on Iran by the United States and some Western European nations to force the release of the U.S. embassy hostages is seen preventing Iran from getting the sophisticated equipment needed to put its oil facilities back in operation.

Some specialists suggest that Iran will also have trouble getting the expert help it will need because of its internal instability and the increasingly anti-Western attitude of the Islamic revolutionary government.

Iraq, on the other hand, should have no trouble getting the equipment and expertise it will need to repair its oil installations once the fighting stops.

Some Speculation

There is some speculation among oil experts and diplomats here and in other states along the Gulf that Iraq wants to capture all of Iran's major oil-producing region of Khuzistan, which is populated largely by Arabs who are a distinct minority in the Persian nation.

That, however, appears unlikely to other area specialists, who believe the Khuzistan Arabs remain loyal to the Iranian state even though they have, along with other ethnic minorities, been waging an often violent campaign to win more local autonomy from the central government.

Nonetheless, it has been the oil revenues that kept Iran's revolutionary government afloat in the face of the U.S. freeze of $8 billion in Iranian foreign assets and the Western trade embargo.

But the decreased oil exports — estimated variously at between 500,000 and 800,000 barrels-a-day, compared with the peak of 6 million barrels achieved in January, 1978, when Iran was the second biggest oil exporter in the world — have not been enough to keep the Iranian government solvent.

Needed Imports

The Mideast Economic Digest reported last week that Iran has been dipping into its unfrozen foreign assets to make up for the falling oil revenues by paying for needed imports.

An Iranian budget official, Ezzatollah Sahabi, estimated earlier this month that oil revenues were $10 billion less than expected in the first six months of Iran's fiscal year, which started in March.

It now appears that even the reduced oil revenues are lost to Iran for the foreseeable future.

Its major oil refinery in Abadan, the largest in the world, has been under attack by Iraqi planes and artillery for almost a week. According to observers of the battle, the refinery is still aflame.

Iraqi Troops

So is Iran's nearby Kharg Island depot, from which it exports all of its oil. Furthermore, Iraqi troops are at the outskirts of Ahwaz, the capital of Khuzistan that contains the sophisticated computers controlling Iran's oil industry, and are near Dezful, north of Ahwaz, which controls communications between Tehran and the oil fields of Khuzistan.

It is hard to assess from across the Gulf what the damage is to Iran's oil installations. The fires of Abadan, one expert said, could merely be burning oil and could leave the refining capacity essentially undamaged.

But even if only the storage tanks are destroyed, it could take a long time to get them replaced, given Iran's lack of ready cash and the economic embargo. If the refining plants themselves have been destroyed, experts said it could take as long as four years to get them working.

The fires at Kharg Island are believed to be almost certainly oil from storage tanks. It is unknown, however, whether the jetties were smashed or ships were sunk in the channel — which would entail a major repair job.

There are indications already that the war is pinching Iran. The central bank Sunday admitted that many banks are short of cash and asked depositors to withdraw money only in emergencies. It said there have been runs on some banks since the fighting started Sept. 22.

A Tehran radio broadcast said Iranians should use checks to pay bills and deposit their savings in banks "to help the country's economy and stability." The run on the banks indicates, however, that many Iranians are pulling their money from the state-run institutions and putting it in mattresses, hoping to convert it to either hard currency, gold or jewels.

Madrid Preparations Deadlocked by Russia

Tactics Seen as Bid to Avoid Review of Rights Record at Conference

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

MADRID — The preparatory sessions for the conference on security and cooperation in Europe, which is to open here in six weeks, have reached a deadlock, largely because of a Soviet attempt to curtail the amount of time the 35-nation gathering will devote to such thorny issues as human rights and Afghanistan.

Some Western delegates to the conference, which is to review the implementation of the 1975 Helsinki accords on detente and human rights, believe that the Russians and their few reliable allies are stalling the preparatory sessions here in the hope of extracting last-minute concessions from the West. "We may be able to give them some ambiguous language to take home to the Kremlin, but nothing else," said the head of one West European delegation, reflecting a fairly broad sentiment.

The United States and its Western allies have argued that after it formally opens on Nov. 11, the Madrid conference should follow the relatively flexible procedures adopted to govern the last review meeting at Belgrade in 1977-78. Enshrined in the "yellow book," those ground rules would allow the 33 participating European countries, the United States and Canada to air questions virtually at will.

But, at a closed-door meeting in Madrid last week, Czechoslovakia put forward a proposition that would effectively limit to about one week the section of the conference allotted to examining how the 35 signatories have lived up to their commitments at Helsinki to respect the "inviolability of frontiers" and "fundamental freedoms" among other principles.

Rudolf Kozusnik, the Czechoslovak delegate, put forward the proposal without any evidence of familiarity with it, according to conference participants, and was embarrassed when Western representatives asked him to elaborate upon it, which he refused to do. It was apparent that Mr. Kozusnik was acting as a front man for the Soviet Union.

Defended by Russians

The Czechoslovak working paper, which was later defended by the Soviet ambassador, Yuri Dubinin, omitted committing the participants to holding another review meeting in several years — which Romania has already offered to host. Many European states, particularly neutral ones like Yugoslavia, are deeply interested in continuing what is called "the Helsinki process" and the Russians appear to be using the implied threat of halting it as a lever to exact procedural concessions.

At the Belgrade review meeting, the Soviet Union was stung by attacks on its violations of human rights, and, since its intervention in Afghanistan and crackdown on dissidents at home, it is believed to want to limit what could be an even heavier propaganda setback in Madrid. Mr. Dubinin also appears eager to prevent delegates from raising "review" questions once the conference begins considering new proposals to advance detente.

Most Western states and several nonaligned countries have insisted that tampering with the "yellow book" is unacceptable, and speculation here has centered on how long Mr. Dubinin will continue what is widely viewed as an elaborate filibuster aimed at wearing down patience as the Nov. 11 deadline nears. The preparatory sessions opened here on Sept. 9.

Under the Helsinki ground rules, all decisions must be reached by consensus, and in these terms the Soviet position is relatively difficult. Moscow can only count on Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Bulgaria and Hungary to echo its positions faithfully. Poland has assumed a self-effacing role, while Romania's ambassador, Ion Datcu, a Helsinki veteran, shuns Warsaw Pact caucuses and assumes an independent posture in open meetings.

Another tell-tale alignment is that the Spanish delegation has joined the caucus of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, even though Spain is not yet a member of the alliance.

Some Western delegates had believed that the procedural sessions could be concluded in several weeks, but now some diplomats believe the haggling over arcane documents could last until the end of October or even until the opening full-dress session here. Western veterans of Helsinki and Belgrade are reminding newcomers that a classic Soviet tactic is playing for time.

Some diplomats believe that what Mr. Dubinin needs are apparent verbal concessions that he can sell as a victory in Moscow. "They came in a very weak position," said one diplomat of the Russians. "They came into a tough uphill fight, and I think they'll settle for very little."

Direction of Nation

Polish Party Calls Leadership Meeting

From Agency Dispatches

WARSAW — The Communist Party Politburo called for a plenary meeting for Saturday of party leaders from across Poland to discuss the direction of the nation, Polish state radio reported.

The Politburo, led party chairman Stanislaw Kania, said that the session of the 150-member Central Committee must "consider the political situation of the country and current tasks facing the party."

There has been widespread speculation in Warsaw that the plenary session might call a full party congress later this year to review the far-reaching decisions made by the party leadership in the aftermath of last month's nationwide strikes.

A congress would allow Mr. Kania, named on Sept. 6 to head the party, to redirect national priorities and appoint senior officials loyal to him instead of to former party leader Edward Gierek.

Poland's free trade union, meanwhile, threatened Tuesday to call a general strike if the government authorities fail to respond to a national one-hour stoppage on Friday. The calling of the stoppage for Friday was characterized by a deputy premier as a violation of the strike settlement reached with the unions.

Word of the Politburo plenary session, which has been expected for more than a week, came on the eve of a new academic term for Poland's 90 colleges and universities. Student groups have been calling for democratic reforms and decentralization in academic.

Deputy Premier Kazimierz Barcikowski said Tuesday night on national television that the one-hour work stoppage would constitute a "breaking of the agreements and rules" reached aug. 31.

"Whats more, calling the crews up to strike and conveying this to foreign propaganda centers, they did not bother to inform government representatives about decision," he said.

The remarks by Mr. Barcikowski, who negotiated last month's strike settlement in Szczecin, marked the first time that the state news media had mentioned the planned nationwide strike by the Solidarity group of Lech Walesa.

Mr. Walesa's Gdansk-based trade union group decided Monday night to call the stoppage as a show of strength and to underscore demands for more pay and access to the mass media.

Leaders of the union, which grew into a national movement on the basis of accords signed between the government and striking shipyard workers in Gdansk last month, said a general strike would be called on Oct. 20 if they were not satisfied with government action on their grievances. Mr. Walesa said Friday's warning strike could only be called off if the government issued a clear statement of its intentions by Wednesday.

The Polish Communist Party newspaper Trybuna Ludu said Tuesday that the government was preparing to implement the promised raises for millions of Polish workers as part of last month's settlement. "This demand is on the way to realization. It will be accomplished in January, 1981," it said.

Informed sources said the party was divided between those who are prepared to live with the reforms and those who feel they have already gone too far.

The strike, if it goes ahead, would provide the first clear indication of the number of workers who adhere to the solidarity movement, which, in contrast to the old unions, rejects Communist Party control.

Solidarity officials say they control about one quarter of the Polish work force.

Iran Bombs Nuclear Site

(Continued from Page 1)

Egypt has the biggest army in the Middle East.

Iraqi forces launched a big offensive against the Iranian refining city of Abadan Tuesday, but were reported to have run into fierce opposition in the nearby port of Khorramshahr.

A major in Iraq's elite special forces said his men had stormed across the Karun River which separates the two cities and had advanced to within one kilometer (five-eighths of a mile) of Abadan.

But reliable eyewitnesses said small groups of Iranian revolutionary guards were inflicting heavy casualties on Iraqi troops in Khorramshahr, about 10 miles (15 km) to the north.

Although cut off from the main body of Iranian troops, the guards were fighting strongly from house to house with anti-tank rockets, machine guns and automatic rifles, they said.

Iraqi officers had said earlier they expected to capture Khorramshahr within a few hours, but the latest accounts put this in serious doubt. The Iraqis have been besieging Khorramshahr and Abadan for more than a week.

Hard Fighting

Hundreds of Iraqi army trucks, many loaded with tanks and armored personnel carriers, left Qasr-e-Shirin and headed along the invasion front for the hard fighting on the Shatt-al-Arab estuary 280 miles (430 km) to the south, journalists on the scene said.

The large transfer of equipment was a sign of Iraqi confidence that the northern front in Iran's oil province of Khuzistan was secure, a reporter said.

The Iraqi army claimed Tuesday its troops had entered Ahwaz, but a battle against stiff Iranian resistance 6 miles (9.6 km) south of the city put the claim in doubt.

An Iraqi army captain who accompanied a small group of reporters to the battlefront said Ahwaz was virtually surrounded and without supplies, and Iraqi forces had pushed into parts of the city. Other Iraqi troops were attacking beyond Ahwaz, he said.

The Iraqis were still meeting resistance inside the city, he said, just as they were elsewhere in Khuzistan province. Reports appeared to confirm what many observers had suspected for days — that despite repeated claims of victories and captures of important towns by the Iraqis, the Iranian defenders were holding out doggedly.

Saudis Aid UN Schools

Reuters

VIENNA — Saudi Arabia has pledged $3.8 million to finance schools for Palestine refugees run by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), a UN spokesman said.

Associated Press

The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China Monday approved the setting up of a special court and a special prosecutor's office to try 10 former supporters of Mao.

Death Penalty for 10 Accused Is Possible

China Outlines Plans for Political Trial

By Fox Butterfield
New York Times Service

PEKING — Ten key former supporters of Mao, including his widow, Jiang Qing, may face the death penalty when they go on trial on charges of plotting rebellion and attempting to murder Mao, a Chinese official has indicated.

Zeng Tao, the director of the Chinese news agency, said that an earlier comment by Hua Guofeng, the Communist Party chairman, that the radicals known as the "Gang of Four" would not be sentenced to death was "not entirely accurate." The "Gang of Four" are among the 10 going on trial.

Speaking at a press conference in the Great Hall of the People, Mr. Zeng pointed out that Mr. Hua had also said the leftists would be tried "entirely according to the law." And the new criminal code provides the death penalty for sedition.

Mr. Zeng, who is also deputy secretary-general of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the nominal parliament, outlined the elaborate preparations Peking is making for the trial, which is designed to bury the unhappy ghost of the Cultural Revolution.

A special 35-judge court headed by the president of the Supreme People's Court and a team of 24 special prosecutors led by the nation's chief prosecutor have been set up for the trial, Mr. Zeng said. The decision to establish the special court and prosecutor's office was made Monday by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, he reported, because of the "extraordinary and grave nature" of the case.

The 10 principal defendants will be tried in two groups before different tribunals, Mr. Zeng said.

One group, to be charged with trying to engineer "a counter-revolutionary armed rebellion," will evidently include the "Gang of Four" led by Miss Jiang. Her main associates in this group are Zhang Chunqiao, a former deputy chairman of the party, Yao Wenyuan, a polemicist, and Wang Hongwen, a Shanghai textile mill guard whom Mao made the third-ranking member of the party's hierarchy.

Senior Generals

Chen Boda, Mao's longtime personal secretary and speech writer who led the Cultural Revolution directorate, will also be tried with this group. Mr. Chen disappeared and was purged in 1970, while the others were arrested in October 1976, after Mao's death.

The other five, all senior generals who were closely associated with the Defense Minister, Lin Biao, will be brought before a tribunal headed by Wu Xiuquan, a deputy chief of staff of the army. Mr. Wu is considered a specialist on intelligence and the Russian Army.

Mr. Zeng said that the associates of Lin, who reportedly died in a plane crash after trying to assassinate Mao in 1971, would be charged with the attempted murder of the chairman.

Mr. Zeng insisted that these would be "open trials" attended by what he called representatives from the 29 provincial-level units, political parties, mass organizations and the army, but he said he was "not too clear" about how they would be chosen.

Chinese journalists will be allowed to attend but not members of Peking's foreign press corps, he added.

The defendants will be given copies of the indictment against them seven days before the trial starts, in accordance with the new criminal code.

New Code

They will be permitted "to entrust their defense to counsel," Mr. Zeng said, adding that he did not know whether they would engage lawyers or whom they would choose.

"The verdict of the special court will be final," Mr. Zeng announced. Under the new code, defendants normally have the right to appeal. He said he hoped the trial would begin within a month.

In the Chinese legal system, the trial is only the final stage of a long judicial process conducted after the police investigate, and virtually all defendants brought to trial are found guilty. There is no presumption of innocence, and under a new set of regulations for lawyers issued last month, defense attorneys should work to "protect the interests of the government as much as the defendants."

The lawyer's job is largely to plead for leniency in sentencing rather than to challenge the state's case.

Sheep-Meat Dispute Ends With Agreement by EEC

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Farm ministers of the European Economic Community completed major agreements Tuesday on a new EEC policy to aid sheep farmers and on cuts in New Zealand butter imports to help lower the community's butter surplus.

France, which had been holding up agreement on both issues, gave its accord after winning extra protection for its sheep farmers against cheap New Zealand lamb and mutton.

The sheep-meat accord ends a long-standing dispute over a French ban on imports of British lamb and mutton, and paves the way for expansion of the community's own production of sheep meat toward self-sufficiency.

British Agriculture Minister Peter Walker hailed the agreement as highly advantageous for British sheep farmers.

Subsidies

Cash subsidies available under the EEC sheep-meat policy would be 16 percent above those the British government was now able to give, he told journalists.

New Zealand, the EEC's biggest outside supplier of mutton and lamb, agreed to both packages in return for cuts in import tariffs as compensation for curbs on its export sales.

The sheep-meat regime will go into effect on Oct. 20, and the EEC is negotiating voluntary restraint agreements with exporters in return for cuts in import tariffs to 10 percent from the present 20 percent.

For New Zealand, this will mean an export quota to the EEC equivalent to an annual 234,000 tons of sheep meat this year and of 245,500 tons from next year on, once Greece has joined the community.

Argentina and Australia, the other two main exporters to the EEC, get quotas of 20,000 tons and 15,000 tons this year and 23,000 and 17,500 tons next year.

On butter, New Zealand agreed to reduce its sales to the EEC this year by 20,000 tons to 95,000 tons, in exchange for a cut in EEC import taxes.

The lower tax rate would give New Zealand the equivalent of 75 percent of EEC intervention prices for butter, up from the present 50 percent, community sources said.

The farm ministers also agreed on the need to reinforce controls on the use of hormones in animal feed.

Both France and Italy have demanded tighter EEC legislation on the use of hormones, and the EEC commission said Tuesday that it would draw up detailed proposals within the next few weeks.

Sales of veal dropped sharply in France after a consumer group alleged earlier this month that many farmers were using hormones to boost production.

In Italy, stringent controls have been imposed on both imported meat and home-produced veal, after reports of health risks led a local magistrate to ban veal sales.

Italian frontier checks have also caused severe disruption to French exports of calves and veal to Italy.

EEC Role in Middle East

TEL AVIV (NYT) — Winding up a fact-finding mission on behalf of the EEC, Foreign Minister Gaston Thorn of Luxembourg said in Jerusalem on Tuesday that he expected the Europeans to accelerate their involvement in the Middle East peace process.

He told reporters that he expected the next summit meeting of European leaders in Luxembourg in December to take steps to implement resolutions made at their summit in Venice earlier this year that support Palestinian self-determination and a role for the Palestine Liberation Organization in the negotiations for an overall peace.

Israel has said it will not negotiate with the PLO or with the Europeans if they adhere to the Venice resolutions. U.S. officials have said the Europeans were sabotaging the Camp David process.

Mr. Thorn met nine Arabs from the West Bank and Gaza Strip singly Tuesday in the British Consulate in Jerusalem, and told reporters later that all nine spoke of the PLO as the exclusive representative of the Palestinians, although with certain nuances.

Earlier in the day, Mr. Thorn met Prime Minister Menachem Begin and other Israeli officials. Neither side gave ground, but Mr. Thorn said the talks were friendly.

Bishop of Munich Backs Papal Visit

The Associated Press

MUNICH — The office of the Roman Catolic bishop in Munich has rejected as "unfounded and irrelevant" criticism of the expenses for the pope's forthcoming pilgrimage to Germany.

Uta Ranke-Heinemann, 52, the first woman professor of Catholic theology, said Monday that 20 million marks ($11 million) was too much money to spend on the November visit of John Paul II. She suggested that the pope make his pilgrimage to another country and distribute the money among the needy and starving.

The Catholic news agency KNA quoted a spokesman for the Munich bishop's office as pointing out that West German christians were among the leading donors in material and spiritual help. It also quoted the office as saying that financing preparations for the pope's visit to Germany helped create many jobs.

Majlis Plans Commission On Hostages

Iran Deputies Split Over Panel's Role

Reuters

TEHRAN — The Iranian Majlis (parliament) decided Tuesday to set up a seven-man commission to study the question of the American hostages, but failed to agree on who its members would be.

Despite the war with Iraq, the Majlis spent most of Tuesday's session discussing the hostages. But the debate ended in uproar as deputies almost came to blows over the question of whether the commission should contact U.S. or other foreign officials.

Earlier, however, members agreed that the commission would have no power to make a final decision on the hostages, that it should obtain the views of other deputies, and should make regular written reports to the assembly. The Majlis also decided that on the hostage question there should be no deviation from the line of revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

The ayatollah said earlier this month that the hostages could be freed if the United States returned the wealth of the shah, dropped claims against Iran, unblocked frozen Iranian assets and promised not to interfere in Iranian affairs.

But political sources said it would be rash to conclude that the "no deviation" provisio meant the Majlis would not seek to impose other conditions, such as a U.S. apology for its past polices in Iran, which many deputies have demanded.

They predicted intense discussion about what the ayatollah's line actually was. The ayatollah has not changed his position that the Majlis should set terms for the release of the 52 captives, held here for almost 11 months.

Tuesday the Majlis speaker, Hojatoleslam Hashhemi Rafsanjani, urged the house "to get rid of this ominous issue" and pass it on immediately to the commission. But this was not achieved owing to the stormy, hourlong debate over whether the commission should contact officials of the United States or other countries such as Switzerland, which represents American interests in Iran.

Hojatoleslam Moussavi Kho'ini, a close confidant of the students holding the hostages, opposed the idea. "The imam [Ayatollah Khomeini] has said we are fighting against America. How can we have discussions and talks with our enemy?" he said.

But Yadollah Sahabi, a leading moderate, said: "This is the first time I have heard that we are fighting against America ... It is very dangerous for us not to contact America. America has frozen our assets and we must hold talks and discussions if we want to get our rights back. If you don't want to contact American officials, the American people want to negotiate with you," he said.

As shouts and protest greeted his remarks, Mr. Sahabi started to leave the chamber, but lost his temper when one young deputy accused him of running away. Two deputies had to hold back the aged Mr. Snahabi when he attempted to strike the man.

Ethiopia Is Said To Kill 27 Rebels

United Press International

KHARTOUM, Sudan — Ethiopian troops fighting a largely forgotten war against Tigray secessionists left more than 80,000 people homeless, killed 27 and wounded hundreds in attacks by helicopter gunships on several villages, the Tigray Peoples Liberation Front said.

The communique Monday said the monthold offensive against the front's guerrillas by the government's 18th Ranger division equipped with Soviet-built M1-24 helicopter gunships, MiG fighters, tanks and heavy artillery was coordinated by three Soviet colonels.

It added that the offensive has been facing stiff resistance from guerrillas who carried out a series of ambushes and attacks on fortified garrisons. There was no independent verification of the claims. The front is fighting for independence from Addis Ababa of the Tigray region of northeast Ethiopia.

WORLD NEWS BRIEF

Senate Passes Neutron Bomb Authorizatio

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Senate approved Tuesday a $4-billion ons program authorization that calls for production and stockpili all key components for the neutron warhead. After approval by vote, the measure was sent to the House.

The bill calls for producing and stockpiling the nuclear material warhead components for the rapid conversion of Lance tactical m and 8-inch nuclear artillery weapons that have been designated as ery systems for the neutron bomb.

Because of its lesser explosive impact but greater degree of radi the neutron bomb is more lethal than most bombs but tends to b destructive of property. In April, 1978, President Carter deferrec duction and deployment of the neutron bomb and said the "ult decision" would depend on Soviet restraint in the arms race.

House Passes U.S.-Somali Deal Conditiona

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The administration won conditional Hous proval Tuesday for an arms sale to Somalia that is linked to the military buildup in the Indian Ocean.

The House Appropriations subcommittee on Foreign Operations fied Secretary of State Edmund Muskie that it had approved the million sale on the condition that no equipment would be del before "verified assurance" was given that no Somali regular forc mained in the disputed Ogaden region of Ethiopia.

Opponents of the deal fear that U.S military support would insti new conflict between Somalia and Ethiopia, which is backed b Soviet Union. But Somalia, along with Kenya and Oman, are cor on the rim of the Indian Ocean in which the Carter administratic obtained access to naval and air facilities.

Huang Says Russians Seek Control of Gulf

The Associated Press

STRASBOURG, France — Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hu speech Tuesday to the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council rope, charged that the Soviet Union's intervention in Afghanistan move to gain control of the Gulf and Indian Ocean.

Without mentioning the Soviet Union by name, Mr. Huang tc assembly here that Europe must act immediately to halt expan policies.

"We hope there will be an eye-for-an-eye battle against hegem which is necessary to stop their aggressive acts and deploym troops," the Chinese leader said. He added that the occupation ghanistan "was an important step taken by the hegemonists ir descent toward the south for control of the Gulf and Indian Ocean.

Ivory Coast President Disowns Political B

The Associated Press

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast — President Felix Houphouet-Boig Tuesday announced the effective dismissal of Philippe Yace, 60, ed for more than 20 years as the Ivory Coast leader's designated sor.

Mr. Houphouet-Boigny told a congress of the ruling Democrati that he had decided to abolish the post of party secretary-gener by Mr. Yace since 1959. Mr. Yace remains president of the N Assembly, but there was speculation that he might lose that post, elections in November.

The president attacked party leaders who, he said, had "lost c tact with the membership ... and lost their way in the swamp of l al and selfish interests." The remarks were seen as an attack Yace, who was considered a vigorous defender of Ivory Coast party system and likely to stand in the way of Mr. Houphouet-B recently announced liberalization plans.

Turkish Junta Passes Premier's Reform P

United Press International

ANKARA — The ruling National Security Council has app program of economic and political recovery presented by Premier Ulusu. The approval was crucial for the launching of reform months of near-anarchy that preceded the ouster of the civilian ment Sept. 12.

Mr. Ulusu, a former navy commander who formed a non Cabinet of technocrats and former generals, said after the acti meeting of the five-member junta led by Gen. Kenan Evren, "I sincere wish to form an administration which will serve the great people with impartiality."

The program was passed unanimously by the junta in a closed Mr. Ulusu said the government would launch a two-pronged at economic disarray and the political violence that claimed mo 1,700 lives between Jan. 1 and Sept. 12. The killings caused a sha in tourism and led to economic uncertainties and production sho

High Stocks, Reduced U Calm West on Oil Supp

(Continued from Page 1)

levels. He also noted that there was spare oil-production capacity in other OPEC countries.

IEA assessments also have taken account of oil prices in the spot market, described by Mr. Lantzke as calm. He noted that although there has been upward pressure on prices in the spot market recently, some of the higher prices have not been accepted by buyers.

But Mr. Lantzke declined to predict what might happen if supplies from Iran and Iraq remained cut off for a prolonged period or if the Strait of Hormuz were blocked. "We have been trating mainly on the near he said.

Meanwhile, the agen nounced plans to back oil vation efforts in membe tries, mainly by assisting formation and public r "Conservation is nothing s lar, but is important as range energy strategy Lantzke said.

Turkish Pipelines

ANKARA (Reuters) head of the Turkish state company said Tuesday could be at least a mont the Turkish-Iraqi oil pipeli Kirkuk to the Medite resumes operations.

Raif Eris, general mar Botas, told reporters that to the pipeline, damaged in by saboteurs three days a almost complete, but t damage near the Kirkuk p stations was more serio meant that it was likely t least a month before the oi again, he said.

Oil industry sources sai Kurdish guerrillas from Ir believed to have blown pipeline just inside Turkish ry.

Supertankers in Stra

MUSCAT, Oman (Reu Four supertankers s through the Strait of Tuesday, indicating that oil route remains open. ships, spotted from an Oma tary plane, were part of a cantly reduced flow of through the narrow strait.

French Miners Upset European Assembly

The Associated Press

STRASBOURG, France — Four French miners created a brief uproar in the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe Tuesday as Prime Minister Raymond Barre rose to speak.

The miners, members of the Communisi-led General Confederation of Labor (CGT), were quickly expelled by guards as they shouted slogans from the public gallery to protest alleged French government neglect of the potassium mines in Alsace. "There is freedom in Poland but not in France," one of the miners yelled as he was removed from the hall.

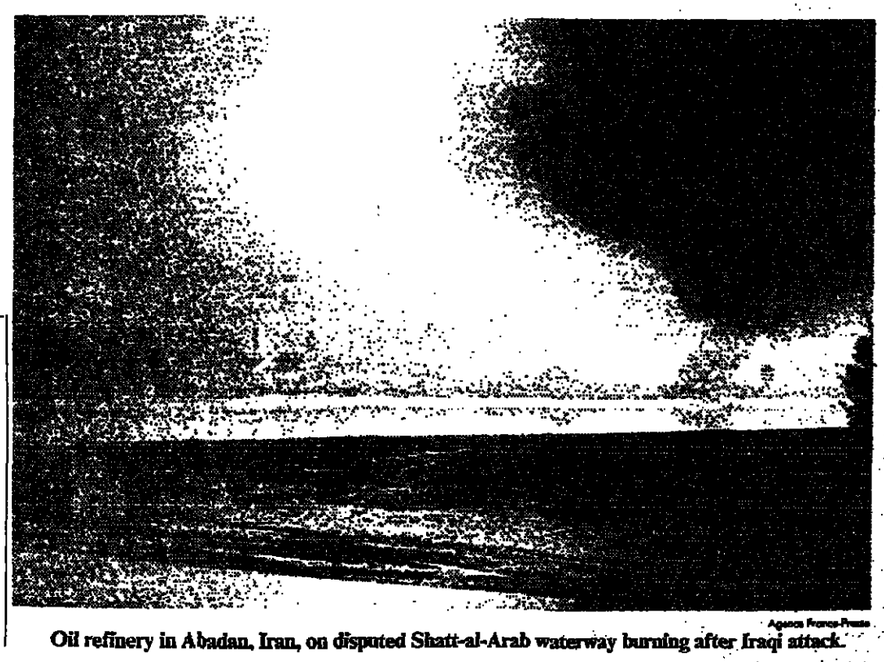
Prem Annou Thai Shakeu

United Press Internationa

BANGKOK — Premie Tinsulanonda began a seco as army commander-in-ch day and announced a shak volving 230 top officers.

Gen. Prem was originall uled to retire Tuesday, b the job as the top military the country after parliamen a change in the law to keep the post beyond the manda tirement age of 60. He turn August.

It is the first time sinc that an army command stayed on past the retirem Field Marshal Thanom K chorn suspended the law and remained in office a tional year before he was into exile.



Agence France-Presse

Oil refinery in Abadan, Iran, on disputed Shatt-al-Arab waterway burning after Iraqi attack.

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مكلف من الأصل

Senate Inquiry Report

arter's Handling Brother Assailed

George Lardner Jr.
'ashington Post Service

NGTON — Senate in- s have concluded that Carter and some of his les deserve to be publicly for poor judgment and ndling of Billy Carter's with the Libyan govern-

ibcommittee apparently violations of law during . It also said the Justice ni's investigation of Billy ilure to register as a for- "was honestly and con- ly conducted" by the de- s Criminal Division.

he draft of a report to be lic later this week, law- arge of the inquiry sug- l the president should n that using his brother leman with the Libyans ve the "predictable ef- oth condoning the rela- and enhancing Billy ature and prestige with Arab government.

hite House also should ized, the draft report t "the enhancement of er's importance in the e Libyans might be ex- him for his own eco- antage."

ossibility," the report made more serious by ial difficulties that, as ent knew, Billy Carter ncing."

alls Increased

the report discloses, Bil- telephone calls in pur- ey and oil from the Li- eased dramatically after 7, 1979, meeting he ar- the White House be- te House national secur- adviser Zbigniew Brzez- Libya's chief diplomat ouderi.

ort, listing conclusions ried inquiry that began is now being circulated mbers of the special committee tht conduct- estigation. A copy was The Washington Post.

by staff lawyers Philip ael Davidson and Rob- it has been revised once to be in near final form.

General Benjamin White House appoint- tary Phillip Wise, CIA tansfield Turner and ski all are criticized.

ort discloses that the formation from intelli- gence channels as early as last November and December that Billy Carter was trying to get a loan from the Libyans and to arrange for an increased allocation of Libyan oil for the Charter Oil Co. of Jacksonville, Fla.

The subcommittee said Mr. Civiletti might well have discovered that fact had he made any effort last April to determine whether his department had any information that could supplement other intelligence reports that he had just been told of and that he chose to keep to himself.

Secretary Criticized

Coupled with what the FBI had heard last year, the various items of intelligence "could have been used in the investigation" earlier than they were "without compromising sources," the report states. Instead, the Senate lawyers noted, "the attorney general failed to share the classified information that came to him in April, 1980, with any trustworthy subordinate who had the necessary security clearance."

White House appointments secretary Wise is accused in the report of being responsible for "some delay in the process of the investigation." The Senate lawyers said he was less cooperative than he should have been in returning calls by an FBI agent seeking to reinterview him."

The draft report also expresses disappointment over the fact that Mr. Wise "professed not to remember events relevant to the investigation which he could reasonably have been expected to remember."

In a footnote, for example, the Senate investigators say they are convinced that Mr. Wise arranged a State Department briefing for one of Billy Carter's associates about the status of some C-130 military air transports the Libyans were trying to obtain. Mr. Wise, in his testimony before the subcommittee, said he had no recollection of playing any role in the January, 1979, briefing for Henry Coleman.

The subcommittee noted that one witness who accompanied Billy Carter on his first trip to Libya in 1978 recalled the president's brother telling his Libyan hosts "that he would try to do something to obtain the release of the C-130 aircraft Libya had ordered."

Beyond the 1979 briefing, the panel said it "found no evidence of further activity of Billy Carter with respect to C-130's."

United Press International

As Israel Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir (right) goes to the rostrum to address the General Assembly, the Iraqi delegation (center-right) and other Arab delegates walk out of the meeting.

U.S. Might Quit General Assembly

Carter Warns Over Ouster of Israel at UN

By Robert Shogan
Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — President Carter warned here that the United States might pull out of the United Nations General Assembly if Israel were expelled.

His remarks clearly were designed to have a political impact. They were inserted into the prepared text of a speech Monday to the national convention of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, in response, he said, to a question asked him before his appearance by union president Sol Chaikin, one of a number of Jewish leaders of the union.

Mr. Carter is striving to hold on to the support of Jewish voters whose backing he needs to carry New York's 41 electoral votes. Without them, he conceded Monday, "it was practically impossible" for him to be re-elected.

[Syria called openly Tuesday for Israel's expulsion, the Associated Press reported. Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam urged the General Assembly "to reconsider Israel's membership in this international organization because it has constantly and systematically and obstinately been flouting the decisions of this assembly and organization."

[The assembly must take "decisive action against Israel," Mr. Khaddam said, because "the United States has been able to paralyze the Security Council through the abuse of its right to veto."

[The General Assembly, in which each nation has one vote, has been able to deny UN credentials to South Africa since 1974. A proposal was made at the recent Islamic Conference in Fez, Morocco, to try to duplicate the action taken against the Pretoria government by rallying a combination of East Bloc and Third World votes in the General Assembly where a simple majority can decide procedural matters, such as the approval of credentials.]

A move to force Israel from the assembly has been discussed by representatives of Arab states and other Third World countries in retaliation for recent Israeli legislation formalizing its claim to all of Jerusalem as its capital.

'Gravest Questions'

"The illegal expulsion of a member of the family of nations from the General Assembly would be a challenge to the basic principles of the United Nations," Mr. Carter said.

"It would raise the gravest questions about the future of the General Assembly and further participation of the United States and other nations in the deliberations of that body."

Although the United States has previously stated its opposition to any such move against Israel, it was the strongest language yet used by the president on the subject.

"We will strongly oppose any effort to exclude Israel from the UN General Assembly," Mr. Carter said. "There is absolutely no doubt that Israel is a bona fide member of the United Nations and Israel has a right to participate in that organization or its specialized agencies."

Problems of Women

Addressing some 3,500 members of the union, of which about 80 percent are women, Mr. Carter contrasted his support of the Equal Rights Amendment with the opposition of his Republican opponent Ronald Reagan.

He reminded his audience, which cheered and clapped in approval, that his administration had, among other things, helped push through "the biggest increase ever" in the minimum wage, and also had worked to eliminate cash requirements for purchasing food stamps.

Mr. Carter closed out his New York visit by pledging continued U.S. financial aide to the city at a meeting of labor and business leaders supporting his candidacy.

He won warm endorsements from New York Mayor Ed Koch and Gov. Hugh Carey, both of whom have been lukewarm about his renomination.

Anderson Tells Evangelists To Stop Political Meddling

By Eleanor Randolph
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Independent presidential candidate John Anderson has told religious broadcasters to stop their "medieval" meddling in the U.S. political system.

"The political marriage of the Moral Majority and the New Right is not one ordained in heaven," Rep. Anderson said at a press conference for the National Religious Broadcasters Association here Monday.

Rep. Anderson, who professes to be a born-again Christian, referred to a surge of political activity in the past two years by fundamentalist groups such as the Moral Majority, run by a new leader of what is called "the electric church," the Rev. Jerry Falwell of Lynchburg, Va.

Mr. Falwell is one of several television evangelists who preach their conservative politics to millions of viewers around the United States.

'Misguided Motives'

"It is a union which thunders with misguided motives," Rep. Anderson continued. "It is a union which seeks to inject unbending rigidity and intolerance into church pew and polling booth alike. Their message is simple and straightforward: If you are not 'spiritually photogenic,' get out of the picture."

The Illinois congressman, a Republican running as an independent, criticized 15,000 Protestant fundamentalists who met recently in Dallas and who he said "burned [with] a rage and a determination to repress all those who disagree with them."

On a related subject, Roman Catholic Cardinal Humberto Madeiros of Boston was "fundamentally wrong," Rep. Anderson said, to write a letter saying that it was, in effect, sinful for Catholics to vote for candidates who did not agree with the church's stand against abortion.

"If today the state may say that a woman cannot have an abortion, then tomorrow, should other views prevail, the state may say that she must have an abortion," Rep. Anderson said. "I believe that the state may not be granted the right to say either."

Stone-Faced Disagreement

His comments were greeted by stone-faced disagreement from the broadcasters, who were said to represent 900 religious radio and television outlets serving 130 million people a week.

"Those were the most vicious statements said against Christians I have heard in a long time from a man who professes to be a Christian," said the Rev. John Dekkor of Baltimore, whose radio program, "In Defense of Truth," is broadcast nationally.

William Sadlier, a radio journalist with a small network of stations based in Annapolis, Md., said: "With our audience, I think he probably cooked his goose."

Rep. Anderson, asked later if he thought he won any votes in the fundamentalist crowd, answered with a smile: "The applause was not exactly thunderous as I looked around the room."

However, he has in the past used a hostile audience to lend drama to his remarks — notably in the New Hampshire primary campaign when he took a position in favor of gun control at an emotional meeting of pro-gun activists.

Spanish Budget Bill Sent to Parliament

The Associated Press

MADRID — The government has sent to the Parliament for discussion a 2,832-billion-peseta ($40 billion) national budget bill for 1981. The figure is 24 percent higher than the current budget.

The largest item is for education and military spending, with respectively 13.5 percent and the 11.9 percent of of the total. Finance Minister Jaime Garcia Anoveros said that the principal target of the budget is to fight unemployment estimated at 1.6 million of a labor force of 13.2 million.

Vatican Synod Hears Proposal

U.S. Catholic Bishops Urge New Views on Parenthood

By Samuel Koo
The Associated Press

VATICAN CITY — The U.S. episcopate, declaring that the large number of Catholics who use birth control cannot be dismissed as "obdurate, ignorant" people of bad will, has called for a new doctrine of "responsible parenthood."

In what appeared to be a serious challenge to the Vatican and Pope John Paul II, Archbishop John Quinn of San Francisco proposed on behalf of the U.S. National Conference of Catholic Bishops that Rome initiate "a completely honest examination" of the birth control issue.

Addressing a world synod of bishops at the Vatican, Archbishop Quinn warned Monday that public and widespread dissent over the church stand on contraception by well-known theologians casts doubts on other church teachings as well.

"A very large number of men and women of good will do not accept the teaching on the intrinsic evil of each and every use of contraceptives," the prelate said.

"This problem is not going to be solved or reduced merely by a simple reiteration of past formulations or by ignoring the face of dissent," Archbishop Quinn said.

The Catholic Church rejects all birth control devices and chemical contraceptives such as the pill. The pope, in several speeches preceding the synod, attacked contraception, saying it violates human and Christian ethics and is "unworthy of civilization."

A number of bishops, from the Third World as well as developed countries such as Japan and West Germany, also reportedly have questioned the wisdom of the church's stand on contraception.

At the end of the synod, the bishops will present a report to the pope. But it is not binding, and the pope may reject or rewrite any part of it.

Archbishop Quinn spoke at the second session of the monthlong synod on the role of the Christian family in the modern world. In addition to birth control, the more than 200 bishops are tackling family and social issues such as the changing role of women, sex education, consumerism and drug addiction.

'Grave Problem'

The prelate cited published studies showing that 76.5 percent of American Catholic women are using birth control and that only 29 percent of priests in the United States believe contraception is immoral.

"The fact that a significant number of theologians does not accept the teaching on contraception constiutes a grave problem for the church," Archbishop Quinn said.

"Yet to speak about contraception can easily create the impression that one is attacking the doctrine of the church," he continued, "while not to speak about it at all would be irresponsible."

Russell Shaw, a spokesman for the U.S. delegation, said Archbishop Quinn is not pressing for any specific change in the church's stand on birth control but wants the church to open a channel of communication with the "sincere and not evil" people who oppose the church ban on contraception.

"We are not reopening the pill debate," Mr. Shaw said, referring to the controversy during the Second Vatican Council in 1962-65 over whether the church should sanction certain specific contraceptives.

Juan Carlos to Japan

Reuters

MADRID — King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia will visit Japan late next month at the invitation of Emperor Hirohito, the Foreign Ministry announced here Tuesday.

U.S. Senate Gives States Option on Abortion Funds

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate has voted 47-37 to allow states to decide whether to use Medicaid funds for abortions in cases of rape or incest and to save the life of the mother.

The state option also was approved by the House, which authorized Medicaid abortions only when the mother's life was endangered. Differences in the two measures will be worked out in a House-Senate conference.

The state option is the latest development in the seven-year congressional dispute involving Medicaid abortions, and marks the statehouses as the next battleground in the conflict. The option was attached as a rider to a stopgap funding measure that would enable the government to operate between Oct. 1, when the new fiscal year begins, and Dec. 15.

Sen. Lowell Weicker Jr., R-Conn., who fought for a more liberalized abortion policy, said he was concerned about the state option because anti-abortion forces "stand a better chance of zeroing in on state legislature than on a national legislature."

The Senate measure Monday was proposed by Sen. James Exon, D-Neb., as a compromise between the restrictive language adopted by the House, and those who urged that women be given more latitude in deciding whether to have an abortion.

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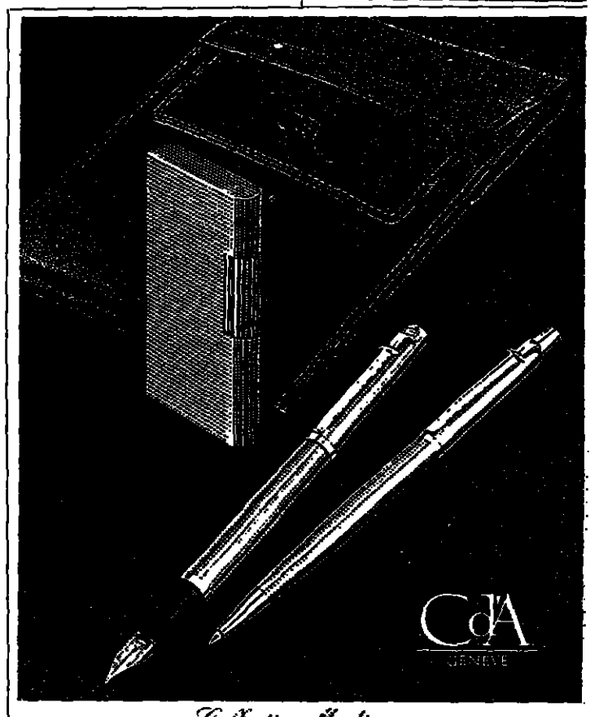

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ocalypse' Looms Again Fundless Washington

Martin Tolchin
York Times Service

GTON — "If we don't l done in 36 hours, all is going to stop," Sen. gnuson, D.-Wash., the of the appropriations warned his colleagues e noon Monday.

familiar warning, one issued many times in under similar circum- e new fiscal year begins a.m. Wednesday, and creaking along at its had failed to appropri- nds for the continued government.

ncing is a constitution- ive of Congress, and son's exhortation was ard passage of a stop- ng measure that would overnment going until

lay afternoon, the Sen- approved its stopgap fi- olution. A House-Sen- nce was scheduled to k out differences in the s of the financing mea-

maining Funds

nuson's apocalyptic vi- proven unfounded in en deadlines came and t effect, but this year

This spring Attorney njamin Civiletti ruled involving the Federal mission that an agency gressional appropria- pired could use its re- ds only to shut down. d temporarily cut off funds, and the com- ,700 employees can- court appearances, vels and meetings, and g their files.

e Antideficiency Act, prohibiting U.S. offi- ncurring obligations in of appropriations, the attorney general ruled that under such circumstances, available funds could only be used to terminate the agency's activities.

On Aug. 28, the Office of Management and Budget sent all agencies a memorandum titled Shutdown of Agency Operations Upon Failure by the Congress to Enact Appropriations. The memorandum directed agency heads to formulate "orderly shutdown activities." A similar directive was sent by the Office of Personnel Management, formerly the Civil Service Commission, which oversees the government's 2.8-million civilian employees.

Is the shutdown of the government a credible threat? If Congress fails to act by midnight Tuesday, will U.S. prisons be emptied and Veterans Administration hospitals closed? Will U.S. troops be sent home and discharged?

Credulity Strained

Such speculation strains credulity. The budget office's memorandum emphasizes, moreover, that each agency's plan must "give primary consideration to protecting life and safeguarding government property and records."

The attorney general's ruling provides a new factor in the equation, however, and one that blurs the line between sober assessment and lobbying.

"It's an unprecedented situation," said Jule Sugarman, deputy director of the Office of Personnel Management. "The only precedent we have is what happened to the FTC. It is really a very serious situation — a violation of the Antideficiency Act, a criminal act. The consequences are awesome."

For many members of Congress, the financing deadline and the possibility of curtailment of government services is only one reason to act with dispatch. Another priority is a desire to recess later this week, and return home to campaign for re-election.

Debate of Bush, Mondale, Lucey Canceled in U.S.

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The proposed debate of the three U.S. vice presidential candidates was canceled by the League of Women Voters when only Patrick Lucey, Rep. John Anderson's running mate, agreed to show up for the encounter in Louisville, Ky., on Thursday.

The proposed debate between Vice President Walter Mondale, Republican George Bush and Mr. Lucey fell victim to the dispute over the format of the presidential debates, scheduled for Oct. 13 in Portland, Ore., and Oct. 27 in Cleveland. The only debate so far was between Rep. Anderson, the independent candidate, and Ronald Reagan, the Republican standard-bearer, in Baltimore on Sept. 21.

"Although we proposed the vice presidential debate as part of our debate series, acceptance was not tied to an agreement by the presidential candidates to debate," said Ruth Hinerfeld, director of the league's education fund, which proposed holding the debates.

"However, representatives of the Carter-Mondale campaign committee and those of the Reagan-Bush campaign committee linked their acceptance of our invitation of a vice presidential debate to their acceptance of a presidential debate package," she said Monday, announcing the cancellation.

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DELTA IS READY WHEN YOU ARE®

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Page 4 Wednesday, October 1, 1980

Will the Fire Spread?

Iraq is now No. 2 in the oil-exporting business. Until its Islamic revolution, Iran was No. 2. The world has now lost both countries' exports for the foreseeable future, which is to say however long it takes Iraq to get back in business once the fighting has ended. Iran's prewar exports had declined to a trickle by Gulf standards and it will be an awfully long time before Tehran will be able to export any oil. Yet the world has gotten along famously. Until the war there was a daily glut of 2.5 million barrels on the world market. One of the reasons is that the industrial countries have begun to conserve and develop alternative energy sources. But the main reason is that Saudi Arabia, No. 1, is producing 9.5 million barrels of oil a day, one-third of the total OPEC production. Saudi Arabia is where the fire is likely to be next time.

No one can be sure when the balloon will go up, or even how, but there is a strong consensus among Middle East watchers that it will happen. They cite a series of factors ranging from discontent among orthodox Moslems because of what they regard as hypocrisy and high-living in the royal family, to the fact that almost half of Saudi Arabia's oil workers are Shiites like the followers of Ayatollah Khomeini in Iran. Well over half the country's total labor force is foreign, including about 80,000 potentially radical Palestinians. The total Shiite population of Saudi Arabia is a substantial 400,000 out of a native Saudi population of between 5 and 6 million. The Shiites are concentrated in the country's Eastern Province near the oil fields. Their discontent, which has already shown up in demonstrations, is potentially far more dangerous than that of the religious fanatics who took over the Grand Mosque in Mecca.

Then, there is the military. The Saudi armed forces are small — 44,500 regulars and 26,500 paramilitary troops, including the National Guard, which exists primarily to protect the royal family. They are relatively well equipped, but they are no match for, say, Iraq, or even the combined forces of the two Yemens. The royal family had kept the military relatively weak to discourage coup attempts, two of which were unsuccessfully staged in the air force in 1969 and 1977.

The United States can afford to stand by and call itself neutral in the war between Iraq and Iran. Some would argue it has no choice for military as well as political reasons. But what if Saudi Arabia were attacked or threatened by an Islamic or leftist coup? Could the United States stand by and watch the Saudi regime fall the way it watched the shah fall? The answer, of course, is no. But how well prepared is the United States to deal with a real threat to Saudi stability? Not very, according to the most recent studies of U.S. military readiness. A few radar and command planes won't do the job. Western Europe and Japan must be as concerned as Washington about that. It is as legitimate an area for joint allied action as exists. And for the moment, at least, the United States can't handle it alone.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

'I Recognize You Under Your Clever Disguise, Mr. Carter.'

Riptides in the Gulf

After more than a week, there is still no end visible to the war between Iraq and Iran. Equally hostile to the United States, they are pulling at a rope which could throttle the economy of the non-Communist world. Both are driven by ancient grudges that discourage and confuse mediation, even by their alarmed Islamic neighbors, whose necks are in the same petroleum noose.

Mercifully, the war is still local and the damage to the global oil economy is still limited. If U.S. diplomacy cannot silence the guns, it can at least try to contain the war and offset its effects. Ideally, this requires some understanding with the Soviet Union, which is hardly immune to global economic cataclysms.

Iraq is bound to Moscow by a "friendship" treaty and most of the Iraqi arsenal is Soviet-supplied. In crude terms, the Soviet Union may thus see in the war a new opening for its influence in the Gulf and may see in any breakup of Iran the chance to grab its share of the booty. But that would risk a major confrontation with the West and write off Moscow's courtship of revolutionary Iran.

The Soviet Union's recognition of this danger was evident in its support of the unanimous Security Council resolution asking all states "to refrain from any act which may lead to a further escalation and widening of the conflict." If Moscow resupplies an advancing Iraq with arms, it would dishonor that commitment for dubious pottage, trading a transient advantage for a prolonged period of hostility with the United States. Without fresh supplies, it is at least unlikely that Iraq could dismember Iran or provoke its disintegration.

Despite its lack of affection for Iran, the United States has wisely removed any doubts about its attitude to the dismemberment of Iran, either by Iraqi legions or by a Soviet thrust. That, in the words of Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher, would be a matter of "the utmost gravity" to Washington. Americans can expect no gratitude in Tehran for this warning; nor was it delivered for Iran's benefit. After the Afghanistan invasion, a Soviet lunge at Iran could be seen only as a direct threat to the West's jugular.

Still, defining U.S. objectives is easier than achieving them. Plans to use naval convoys to keep tankers moving through the Strait of Hormuz are not being advertised because a nervous Saudi Arabia opposes any show of force. Given the importance of that shipping, the plans obviously have been made. But for the moment, enough oil seems to be flowing to offset the losses from the war; if all Iranian and Iraqi oil were lost, OPEC is said to be ready to compensate by postponing a 10 percent cut in production.

Yet the war rages on. Few would have believed that a border conflict would claim the refineries at Abadan and Basra. Iran's losses at Abadan could cripple its war effort, since that refinery provides jet fuel. But however the battle turns, Moscow and Washington can still contain the damage by withholding supplies from both sides and thus avoiding the pressure to involve themselves directly.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Letelier Bombers

Full justice still seems distant in the Orlando Letelier case, even though four years have passed since the exiled Chilean diplomat was murdered on Washington's Embassy Row by agents of Chile's secret police.

Resourceful prosecutors did manage to solve the crime, prosecute and convict some of its perpetrators, and bring charges against its alleged masterminds in Chile. The families of Letelier and Ronni Moffit, a U.S. colleague who was also killed, won the right to sue the Chilean government for civil damages. But Chile has refused either to investigate or extradite the three high police officials implicated in the terrorism.

And now the convictions of exiled Cubans for plotting and concealing the crime have been overturned by the United States Court of Appeals in Washington. The setback may be only temporary, however, and the benefits more lasting. The Justice Department, which is considering appealing the case, is committed in any event to retrying it.

The Court of Appeals' language will bring no comfort to Chile's leaders; it found ample evidence of guilt. Indeed, the only significant flaw in the case — one that would not give pause to the courts of totalitarian countries — was some misuse of evidence. The court held that testimony of jailhouse informants was used against the defendants, in violation of their constitutional rights. Abundant admissible evidence remains for retrial.

Two of the defendants, Alvin Ross Diaz and Guillermo Novo Sampol, are beneficiaries of federal principles they may not appreciate. The Court of Appeals held that while jailed in Manhattan before trial, their rights were infringed by other inmates acting as government informants. One informant was under pressure from a sentencing judge to produce incriminating evidence against fellow inmates.

The Supreme Court has been throwing out this kind of sleazily obtained evidence since 1964, most recently last June in an opinion by Chief Justice Burger. The new decision is in line with those precedents and in the best tradition of the federal judiciary: defendants may be repugnant, but that does not justify convicting them by unworthy means.

No tenderness for terrorists inspires the principle here. The national attitude toward terrorists, especially those brazen enough to detonate a murderous bomb on the streets of Washington, is best expressed by the determination of the Justice Department to pursue the criminal prosecution further.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 1, 1905

LONDON — Mystery still surrounds the death of Miss Money, whose mutilated body was found in the Merstham tunnel, near Redhill, last Sunday night. The question has again been raised of the old-fashioned separate carriages still in use on the local trains of most of the railway companies in England. Strengthened by this new example, the belief that all trains should be built on the corridor system is growing in England, the antiquated closed compartments being regarded as an ideal aid to murderers. The railroad officials pooh-pooh the idea of "murder compartments" and say that many British people prefer the old style, as more conducive to privacy.

Fifty Years Ago

October 1, 1930

SYRACUSE, N.Y. — Former Gov. Alfred Smith, shouting above the most enthusiastic ovation he has received since his presidential campaign ended in 1928, renominated Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt today at the conveniton of the Democratic Party. The delegates later adopted a platform unqualifiedly demanding repeal of the 18th Amendment and the Volstead Act. Mr. Smith criticized N.Y. Republicans for what he called "Jekyll-Hydeism" in adopting a plank that urges enforcement of the 18th Amendment as long as it remains part of the Constitution but that also favors repeal of dry laws and institution of liquor regulation by individual states.

The Making of Hollow Men

By William Pfaff

PARIS — There is the good Christian Jimmy Carter, and the bad one, the canting politician with few scruples. There is a sensible and serious Ronald Reagan, and a preposterous one, uttering expedient inanities about world affairs. The explanation for this is more complicated than the banalities that everyone is complicated, or that politics is politics. The problem with U.S. politicians today is whether they are still able to know who and what they are. The pressures on them are new.

Entertainers and actors notoriously risk losing private personality in the course of contriving a public personality. They reach a point in their careers where they are on stage permanently, or at least when they can no longer consistently distinguish between being on and off. It becomes difficult to deal with them privately, even to talk with them at a dinner party, because they are giving a performance. They can't turn off. The things they say and the way they conduct themselves would be appropriate for an audience of hundreds, or for the television camera, but it is all too big for talking with a single person across a table.

Inspires Doubt

It doesn't "work." Not only does it not work, but it can inspire doubt that a human being truly exists behind the performance. One begins to think that one faces a marvelous but still imperfect machine, like that Abraham Lincoln device they keep at Disneyland, constantly repeating the Gettysburg Address. One is anxious that something may blow out.

Politicians in the past ordinarily had to be human on an even bigger scale than everyone else; warmer, kinder, louder, more willing to help, more sure to remember — and to get revenge if you didn't do right by them. Pat Brown, the former governor of California and father of the present governor, one of the last of the old-style Irish-American politicians, was passingly introduced to me at a big dinner in Beverly Hills in 1959. Four years later I met him again in the lobby of a New York theater, and he remembered me, my name, the circumstances in which we had first met, what I did, and who my friends were in California. This certainly impressed me as a superhuman performance, and moreover as a gratuitous one, accomplished for his own pleasure, since I didn't vote in California and had not the slightest concern with its affairs.

Stripped of Dignity

It is television which has made the biggest difference for politicians. Before, the politician performed before a big audience from time to time, but success depended on influencing, impressing and manipulating individuals with whom he dealt directly. Lyndon Johnson was the supreme recent example of such a politician, pressing flesh, doing favors, overwhelming people with affection while letting them know that he could ruin them with a word if they stepped out of line, humiliating people, stripping them of dignity by insisting that they come to him when he was in the bathroom. He was a monster, but there was no doubt that he was a human monster. He also seemed to be in little doubt about who he, Lyndon B. Johnson, really was, and where he should be going.

Public relations and advertising are said to be able to let powerful interests dominate democracies by faking issues and sponsoring candidates who are nonentities, under their control. There is something in this, but not too much. Politicians do not last long if they have no strength of individuality of their own. They may be monsters or crooks, or illusionists, or simply driven men, or heroes, but they have to be somebody. The idea of the empty television personality manipulated by others is a false fear. Television can even reveal it when people are hollow; although to be successful on television people need a quality of presence or projection, which is theatrical, and which some able politicians do not have. But Jimmy Carter is not very good at television, and neither was Richard Nixon.

Slips Penalized

What television does — and also the national press as it has developed in recent years — is make politicians play constantly to the largest audience and on the largest scale. They penalize any slip into a human dimension, into human emotion or bloodymindedness. Tears, the indiscreet joke, the wisecrack about some sacred cow, the show of bitterness or cruelty, plain language about some current piety can ruin a campaign. The U.S. press is more puritan, and more humorless, than ever before in covering politicians, and this contributes to dehumanizing them.

Our risk, then, is not that frauds or hollow men are put in high office, but that the people who do get into office encounter pressures which strip real personality from them, penalize them for humanity and turn them into public personages without privacy.

U.S. Pressure

Europeans are better than Americans in this because the press does not pursue politicians off-stage. French presidents or British prime ministers can dine in ordinary restaurants with friends, go on a ski holiday, go shopping, visit a club or a home, without corps of bodyguards and the television trucks following them. They are judged by public performance, professional criteria, but otherwise left to be whatever they are.

The pressure today in the United States keeps politicians onstage, they have to be always the public man or woman, never the private. This diminishes their humanity, because essential personality is always private. The problem today is not that we elect hollow men but that we turn the men we elect into performers, with a perpetual grimace — of smile, of concern — afraid to show whatever they really are because whatever they are will have a bad side to it. So they stop being what they are. Yet what they are is all that makes them worthwhile.

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Power and Influence Of Iraq Is Tested

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — The Iraqi assault on Iran is an almost perfect window on how things happen in that corner of the world — as distinct from the way a lot of Americans, wistful for easier times, think the United States can still make things happen.

Former Defense Secretary James Schlesinger, for instance, sees the Iraqi-Iranian conflict in terms of a general "ebbing of U.S. power and influence." What's needed, he says, is "more U.S. military presence in the area" — a large naval force and at least a division of U.S. Marines as an offset, somehow, for the 27 Soviet divisions he says are massed just north of the Russian-Iranian border.

What Mr. Schlesinger and others don't seem quite ready to accept, however, is that the shah is gone. Iran no longer has the strong central authority or the armed might that made it one of the "twin pillars" (with Saudi Arabia) of U.S. policy in the Gulf and, in the process, enabled it to hold its own in a bitter blood feud with Iraq whose roots are centuries old.

Iraq's Bid

One can argue that all this might have been avoided by a much earlier, more impressive show of U.S. military force in support of the shah, as Mr. Schlesinger energetically recommended at the time. But that's not the same thing as saying that U.S. gunboat diplomacy can still be counted on to influence the course of a conflict which is, at bottom, no more than the logical consequence of a power vacuum created by the revolutionary upheaval in Iran.

What we are witnessing, experts here contend, is Iraq's predictable bid, born of its own sense of destiny, for predominance in the Arab world. That's not to say that East and West have no geopolitical stake in the outcome. There's the irony: The United States and the Soviet Union have provided the hardware for a costly and potentially disastrous home-grown conflict whose outcome they are largely powerless to control.

True, the Soviet profession of hands-off "neutrality" may be entirely for effect. But they don't sound comfortable. Their role as Iraq's arms supplier has not won them exceptional goodwill — not in Iran, naturally, but not even in Iraq. The violence-prone government of Iraqi strongman Saddam Hussein has killed off local Communists, resisted Moscow's control and given the impression of being as opposed to Soviet military presence in the region as it is opposed to that of the Western "imperialists."

As for the Carter administration's prim preaching of "neutrality," that can hardly be an entirely comfortable position in the case of what would appear to be a case of Iraqi aggression, by standards the United States traditionally applied.

But the administration is in a genuine bind. Any condemnation of Iraq for unjustified resort to force would inevitably be read as certain sympathy for the Iranian side of the argument. That's hard to express, politically, while the hostages remain in captivity.

While Iranian authorities proclaiming the Iraqi attack is "part of a large U.S. plot" will have its impact "on the destiny of the hostages," a clear policy of neutrality, on the other hand, can only fuel Iranian paranoia.

Some U.S. experts insist that Iranian suspicions are not only real but may even have been encouraged intentionally or not. Administration critics are already beginning to mutter out loud about what seemed to them to have been deliberately calculated overtures to the Iranians. National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski in a May interview on the PBS MacNeil-Lehrer report.

Experts Not Relaxed

While specifically denying any intention of promoting Iranian hostilities against Iran, Brzezinski said, "We see no fundamental incompatibility of interests between the United States and Iran. We feel that Iraq desires to be independent, that Iraq wishes to see the Persian Gulf, and we do not see that American-Iraq relationship to be frozen in antagonism.

But experts here are not nearly so relaxed now about Iraq's intentions. The guessing is that Iraqi's objectives are limited: to settle a disputed territory for basically political purposes; to humiliate Iran; to establish a position of building its own image as the dominant leader, at the expense of Egypt's Anwar Sadat; and, more or less incidentally, to establish a precedent for whatever future designs Iraq may have on another, far more significant slice, of disputed territory — Kuwait.

The test, then, is not one of "power and influence," but of Iraq's. To see it otherwise — grandly, in global power-balance terms, or narrowly, in terms of immediate effect on the hostages — is to miss what experts here see as the real significance of the Iraqi war.

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The Reaganauts

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — With the perception spreading among pollsters and pundits that the Carter campaign is slowly sinking; with the president publicly dangling spare parts to Iran in return for the ayatollah's vote (a last-minute hostage release that would not necessarily fool the American public); and with the prospect of a tough Senate report later this week on Billygate, thoughts in the nation's capital have begun to turn to what kind of people a Reagan administration would bring to town.

Unburdened by any recent talks with the possible next president, here are my predictions of the names that would be making news in a Reagan administration:

Secretary of State: Democratic Sen. Henry Jackson, a sensible hard-liner, who scorns the bluster of what he calls "born-again hawks" and who understands energy politics, would be a reassurance to the country, a welcome choice to the Congress, and a warning to the Russians. Another name bruited about is George Shultz, highly respected in Europe; a dark horse is Laurence Silberman, former ambassador and deputy attorney general.

Post for Kemp?

Treasury Secretary: Texan Charles Walker, former deputy Treasury secretary, has a good shot at this, with competition from Alan Greenspan, former chief of the Council of Economic Advisers. Rep. Jack Kemp, R-N.Y., of Kemp-Roth fame, is the dark horse.

Secretary of Defense: William Casey, who ran the SEC and the Export-Import Bank and is now campaign chairman, is profoundly knowledgeable about defense matters. Another possibility is William Simon, on his way to becoming chairman of the Federal Reserve, as well as former budget chief James Lynn. If Sen. Jackson declined the State Department, Sen. Sam Nunn, D-N.C., might be offered the Defense Department. Do not overlook Jeane Kirkpatrick, strategist and Democrat high in Reagan's regard, who could wind up in a post never before considered for a woman.

Attorney General: Casper Weinberger, longtime Reaganaut who served as head of HEW and Office of Management and Budget, is talked about for this post, if he does not wind up at Treasury or as White House staff chief. Another lawyer who could also be chief of the White House staff is Ed Meese. The dark horse for attorney general is California judge, William Clark, who might also be an early Supreme Court choice.

Impressed

Secretary of Health and Human Services: Robert Carleson, who headed California's welfare program, has the inside track, though I hear some boosting for Republican Chairman Bill Brock. The Reagan people are mightily impressed with Vernon Jordan, head of the Urban League, who might well be offered this or Housing and Urban Development.

Secretary of Commerce seems made-to-order for Ann Armstrong; another possibility is the team of William Agee and Mary Cunningham of Bendix, in which case the No. 2 job would have to be renamed "deputy secretary."

Secretary of Labor will be an unfamiliar name. I'll bet on Thomas Sowell, UCLA economist, a black. The Department of Interior will go to any Westerner Paul Laxalt chooses; the Agriculture Department will go to a popular governor like Robert Ray of Iowa. Housing and Urban Development may see the first Hispanic in the Cabinet, or a moderate governor like William Milliken of Michigan. The Department of Energy could go to Rep. David Stockman, who will intelligently close it down, and the Transportation Department to Delaware Rep. Tom Evans.

The Office of Management and Budget, which should be treated as important than most Cabinet posts, in a Reagan administration, would be offered to Washington insider Don Rumsfeld, or to longtime Reagan economic aide Martin Anderson, unless either wants a domestic council job.

The Council of Economic Advisers will be a hotly contested choice: Arthur Laffer has the edge unless Rep. Kemp gets the Treasury slot, in which case Martin Feldstein has the edge. Thomas Sowell or Mr. Anderson could wind up as compromise.

At the National Security Council Richard Allen, who impressed with George Ball on "Issues and Answers" last Sunday that Israel indeed a "strategic asset," is expected to succeed at lowering the profile of the adviser's job. Names being floated: William Van Cleave, Pedro Sanjenis, Richard Pipes, Robert Pfaltzgraff, Fred Ikle, Robert Neumann, Lewis Robert Ellsworth, John Lehman, Edward Luttwak and Scott Thompson will be heard in the higher echelons of State, Defense and Arms Control.

A New Kirbo

The CIA would be for Admiral Inman sey or Larry Silberman if he does not in the Cabinet. Eugene Bardach would take the place occupied by Averill Harriman as roving ambassador, and Sen. Jacob Javits would be impressive as ambassador to the United Nations.

The White House staff would be run by the aforementioned Meese, Mr. Weinberger Shultz, with Lyn Nofziger handling Jim Hagerty as lovable press secretary, and smooth Bob Gray in the Klein slot. William French Smith, Mr. Reagan's personal lawyer, would be the new Kirbo.

Many of these Reagan appointees interchangeable, and may wind up in slots other than those I have periously assigned. But as they are experienced, responsible, occasionally brilliant and always innovative — and they would hit the ground running.

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Letters

Corruption Charge

Re Michael Berlin's fine article "UN Accused of Political Corruption" (IHT, Sept. 22):

In 1961, John Gardner, then president of the Carnegie Corporation, wrote in his book "Excellence" the following: "Keeping a free society free — and strong and vital — is no job for the half-educated and the slovenly. Free men must be competent men. And the man who does a slovenly job — whether he is a janitor or a judge, a surgeon or a technician — lowers the tone of the society."

My 30 years as an international civil servant taught me the truth of Mr. Gardner's words and thus cause me to agree fully with the charges that UN officials tend, because of political pressures, to hire "friends, relatives and those who support their special interests, rather than promote competent people."

This is a serious charge that, unless strongly counteracted, will derogate the effectiveness of the machinery of international organizations.

JOHN F. THOMAS.

Geneva.

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By Philip C

Appeal to Middle

an Coalition Party olding Its Ground

John Vinocur
New York Times Service

The Free Democratic junior partner in the coalition, seems to be in keeping its disproportionate hold on power with an campaign that portrays its as the best means of government by either Democrats alone or the Democratic opposition.

ers say as much — ngle Party Domination, auss" — and the polls approach has worked. doubt in the spring ty would win the 5 per- vote necessary for it to ament, the Free Demo- em sure of a safe mar-

it has never received 8.4 percent of the vote al election since it be- ciation with the Social government of Willy 1969, the party now of the most important Cabinet of Chancellor chmidt. The party's ans-Dietrich Gensch- minister, and Free head the key ministries ics, Interior and Agri-

paign has shown that about us being forgot- ulous," Mr. Genscher y. "Fairness and factu- our style, and it's been ported. The growing rowds that have turned shows this."

ence to clean politics was one of the ways Mr. Genscher has sought to gain a profile for his party. In a campaign of considerable ugliness, for which Mr. Genscher coined the phrase "public moronization," the Free Democrats have avoided getting scolded by the independent Fair Election Practices Committee.

The party, which considers itself the ideological cousin of the Liberal Party in Britain, has found its voters over the years in the middle class, largely among teachers and professional people. To keep their votes, it has tried to underscore the notion that it serves as a brake on the leftist tendencies of the Social Democrats, while operating more progressively than the Christian Democratic parties led by their candidate for chancellor, Franz Josef Strauss.

The Free Democrats' big scare came in May, when they fell below 5 percent in the election in North Rhine-Westphalia, the country's most populous state, and dropped out of the state's coalition government with the Social Democrats. The party reasoned that Mr. Schmidt's Social Democrats could win the same outright majority in the national voting next Sunday.

The party's reaction was to change some of the ways it differentiates itself from Mr. Schmidt's forces. Until the defeat, Mr. Genscher was a considerably more outspoken supporter of the United States than either Mr. Schmidt or Mr. Brandt, who is now the Social Democratic chairman.

Public Statements

Although his methods as foreign minister did not appear to change much, the tone of Mr. Genscher's public statements did, stressing detente and good relations with Eastern Europe more and the need for backing up the Americans less.

At the same time, Mr. Schmidt made clear that he wanted the coalition to continue. Although the chancellor did not explicitly say so, from his point of view the Free Democrats have served as an effective screen, or occasional excuse, in dealing with internal pressures from his own left wing.

Without any return fire from the Social Democrats to speak of, Mr. Genscher has said that a vote for his party means "that our country will continue to be governed from the middle."

"The Social Democrats want more control over the economy and over the individual," he says. "The Free Democrats want exactly the opposite. Therefore it's of decisive importance that the Social Democrats don't get an absolute majority and have to continue their coalition with us."

Mr. Strauss, meanwhile, is described by Mr. Genscher as "endangering the overall foreign policy of the West." But the tone of the attacks on the Bavarian premier have stayed factual, lacking the harshness of the Social Democratic campaign.

Most of the conservative politicking for the Free Democrats has been done by Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff, who has insisted that no other party is as faithful a guarantor of the market economy. Expecting little backing from working-class voters, Mr. Lambsdorff has been able to attack union attempts to play a greater role in the boards of directors in major West German industrial concerns.

United Press International

FUNEREAL FEST — Munich residents continue to bring wreaths and flowers to the main entrance of the Oktoberfest, in memory of the 12 persons killed in the bomb attack last week. The beer festival closed for 24 hours Tuesday.

Ireland Puts Special Force On Border to Combat IRA

By Ed Blanche
The Associated Press

MONAGHAN, Ireland — A 40-man task force of Irish police has moved into the Monaghan border country to hunt down IRA guerrillas responsible for mounting violence and armed robberies along the frontier with Northern Ireland.

The undercover force of the Special Branch, some trained by West Germany's GSG-9 anti-terrorist unit, is part of a growing security buildup against the guerrillas.

The "Monaghan salient," a hilly wedge of the Irish Republic that thrusts into the British-governed Northern Ireland counties of Fermanagh and Armagh, is now the hottest sector along the poorly defined, 300-mile border that has been disputed since Ireland was partitioned nearly 60 years ago.

Scores of people have been killed or wounded along the frontier in recent months as the guerrillas, stifled by security in urban areas of the North, have stepped up their border raids.

Patrols Ambushed

The IRA's Provisional wing and the smaller Irish National Liberation Army are fighting to end British rule in the North and reunite Ireland.

The IRA "Provos" regularly ambush British patrols on the Northern side of the border. They kidnapped and killed two police reservists earlier in September.

In the south, they have frequently clashed with the police during the continuing bank, payroll and post office holdups to finance their campaigns. Two policemen were killed in a bank attack recently.

Four battalions of Irish soldiers with armored cars and helicopters now back up 3,000 police officers, one-third of the republic's national force, patrolling the border.

Justice Minister Gerry Collins recently announced a $238-million anti-terrorist program that includes forming a force of helicopter-borne commandos of the Special Branch and rapidly expanding Dublin's computerized intelligence systems.

Political Risks

But the Dublin drive, launched by Premier Charles Haughey, falls far short of an all-out offensive to defeat the guerrillas. That could be political risky in the nationalist-minded republic, where the IRA has some sympathy. The Provos claim to be the political successors to the rebels who won independence from Britain in 1921.

But the buildup is putting pressure on the guerrillas in their sanctuaries at a time when they are being squeezed in the North.

The republic's police have seized more than six tons of explosives, hundreds of bombs, rockets, mortars, automatic rifles and thousands of rounds of ammunition in recent sweeps.

"They've got more stuff in the last few months than they've got in the last 10 years," said a senior officer of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, Northern Ireland's police force.

Unlike British troops in the North, Ireland's army is not allowed to shoot on sight or arrest suspects. Most of the republic's police are unarmed.

Commandant Michael O'Dwyer, a company commander with the 27th Infantry Battalion, stressed, however: "We're also here to guard the sovereignty of our national territory. The British soldiers often take a very cavalier attitude towards our border."

However, Mr. Haughey recently overrode protests in the Dublin parliament over a still largely secret arrangement with the British on border security.

Official sources said the accord includes pooling intelligence on guerrillas and giving British Army helicopters limited rights of "hot pursuit" of suspects into the republic.

Ambulance Officer Killed

BELFAST (UPI) — Two gunmen posing as workmen killed a senior ambulance officer today on the grounds of a Belfast hospital.

Police have not yet identified the dead man except to say that he was a Red Cross worker and a former part-time policeman. The murder was believed to be the work of the IRA.

Thousands at Thai Border

Hungry Cambodians Leave Vietnamese-Held Districts

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

SISOPHON DISTRICT, Cambodia — Despite roads flooded at the height of the monsoon and forest tracks made nearly impassable, hungry Cambodians are pouring into this Thai border area, where international relief agencies distribute rice to be taken back into the interior.

Unlike the emaciated, often dying men, women and children who crossed the border in regions south of here a year ago and brought on an outpouring of international help and sympathy, the current migrants are not walking skeletons. The tens of thousands who flock around the distribution point at Nong Chan, across the border, are merely malnourished and hungry.

The difference lies in the fact that those who crossed last year were ardent followers of the deposed premier, Pol Pot, and had been living for several months in the foodless and malaria-infested border enclaves where they had been confined by the Vietnamese invasion. Those who are streaming here now are people from Vietnamese-occupied Cambodia, where rice has long run out and where the government is distributing little or nothing.

Remnants Favored

The small numbers of Cambodians now living in the former regime's enclaves are regularly fed from the stocks of international organizations channeled to them by Thai authorities. Thailand, like the United States and most of the non-Communist world, favors the remnants of the deposed regime over its Vietnamese-created successor.

While they are waiting for the rice that they planted last spring to mature at the end of the year, Cambodians throughout the Vietnamese-dominated country depend on root crops they have grown and on distributions by the Phnom Penh government of international aid for their staples.

By their accounts, in interviews with scores of persons who got here on foot or by oxcart in recent days, government distributions consist largely of about 1 pound per person each month. These rations appear to be more regular than earlier this year, but still are grossly insufficient.

The food-seekers reported that sweet potatoes and other root crops made up the bulk of their food, but said also that because of the urgency of their needs, the roots are pulled from the ground early, and are small. Meat appears to be largely absent from Cambodia's diet, and fish, although plentiful in rice fields at this season, are mainly caught by hand in the absence of nets and thus are in short supply. Morning glory stalks, a common vegetable, are abundant.

30,000 Encamped

The estimated total of 30,000 persons encamped this side of the border awaiting the next distribution represent many more inside the country. Families send either husband or wife with some of the children to draw extra rations, while the others stay home.

A woman from the distant province of Takeo, at the Vietnamese border, is here with two of her sons, while her husband tends three other children and the fields at home. The three spent 15 days walking the width of Cambodia, begging food in villages.

Why did she make the arduous trek? The woman looked surprised to be asked and said simply, "Rice."

Like others, she reported that people in her village, Tram Kak, were hungry. She tried to get food in Phnom Penh before hiking westward, she said, but was told that there were no stocks for transients.

Some of the children in the encampment showed symptoms of advanced malnourishment such as bloated bellies, light complexions and hair. Villagers reported that anemia and beri-beri — illnesses of neglect and hunger — were frequent.

The Cambodians reported that Vietnamese soldiers encountered on jungle trails or roads demanded money to let them proceed toward the border. Members of a caravan of 20 oxcarts from Battambang Province, where this district is situated, said they were stopped three times on their way and paid the equivalent of $5 in Thai currency per wagon on each occasion.

"The Vietnamese are nice in the villages," said a man from Siem Reap Province, "Out in the forest they are very rough."

Coming Harvest

The villagers from western Cambodia spoke hopefully of the coming harvest, although they said it would be small because seed had been scarce. But the woman from Takeo said the fields of eastern Cambodia were parched because rain had been infrequent in the crucial weeks of the growing cycle.

All expressed deep worry over the months remaining before the harvest, which stretches from November through February.

Israel Returns to Biblical Times, Declares Shekel Official Currency

Reuters

TEL AVIV — Israel took a step back to biblical times Tuesday with the official introduction of the shekel as its currency.

The move, however, is not expected to ease the Jewish state's severe economic crisis. Inflation in Israel is running at an annual rate of 134 percent.

Banks closed for three days to carry out the changeover, which was announced last February by Finance Minister Yigael Hurvitz. Each shekel is worth 10 of the old currency — the Israeli pound or lira.

The changeover to the new currency was supposed to be accompanied by tough steps to combat tax evasion and the buildup of undeclared capital. But Mr. Hurvitz has been forced by political pressures to give up many of his plans and the move Tuesday is seen as having symbolic value only.

The English-language Jerusalem Post said in an editorial Tuesday: "The day ushers in a new era in Israel's monetary system: we finally have a true Hebrew shekel instead of the Roman-French lira, and we have dropped a zero in the process. Apart from that, nothing much has changed. In the entire history of currency reforms, there is probably no other example of such a meaningless and wasteful exercise."

The Israeli pound was introduced with the founding of the Jewish state in 1948. Its value was then set as equal to £1 sterling. On its last day as legal tender, the Israeli pound registered an exchange rate of 148 against the pound sterling.

The shekel was mentioned in the Bible as the coin that Abraham used to buy a burial plot for his wife Sarah.

First Contested Elections in Panama Since '68 Coup Won by Ruling Party

United Press International

PANAMA CITY — President Aristides Royo's Revolutionary Democratic Party swept legislative races by a 2-1 margin in Panama's first contested elections since 1968, unofficial results indicated.

The preliminary count for Sunday's voting gave Mr. Royo's party 12 of the 19 seats contested in the 56-member Legislative Assembly, authorities said Monday. Five seats went to the Liberal Party and the two others to a Christian Democrat and an independent.

It was the first such election since a 1968 military coup led by Gen. Omar Torrijos, who stepped aside in favor of Mr. Royo in 1978. The voting was considered a prelude to presidential balloting scheduled for 1982.

The 19 candidates elected to the Legislative Assembly will join 37 others who will be appointed from the membership of the current legislature, voted into office along with Mr. Royo in 1978 before political opposition was legalized.

The elections were the most peaceful in Panamanian history, observers said, though there were widespread complaints that thousands of names were left off election rolls and that the opening of some polling places was delayed.

17 Salvadorans Die In Factional Clashes

United Press International

SAN SALVADOR — At least 17 persons were killed in political violence around El Salvador Monday, as factional fighting continued between guerrillas, government troops and rightists.

Police said three leftist guerrillas were shot to death when they confronted a police patrol after robbing a bank in the western city of Chalchuapa. Businessmen urged soldiers to "use their weapons in complying with their constitutional duty to maintain public order."

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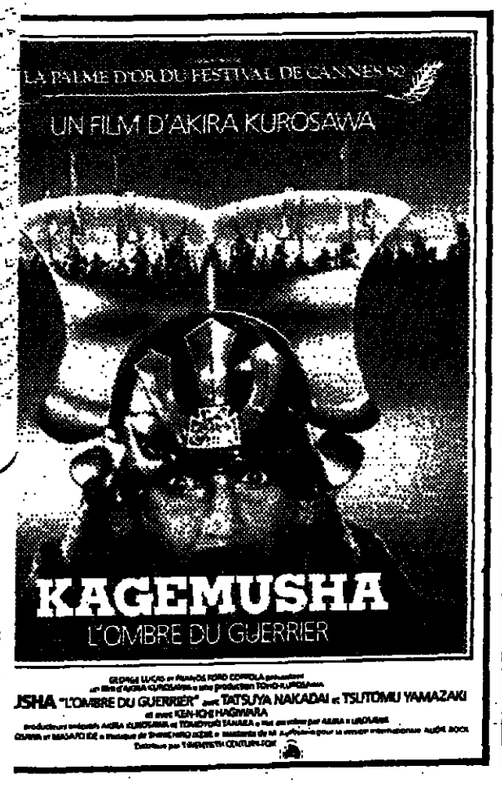


Watch for this feature every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY & FRIDAY

John Marshall Of Rockefeller Fund Dies at 77

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — John Marshall, 77, former associate director of the humanities and social sciences of the Rockefeller Foundation, died Friday.

Mr. Marshall joined the foundation in 1933. From 1959 until his retirement in 1970, he was resident director of the foundation's study and conference center in Bellagio, at Lake Como, Italy.

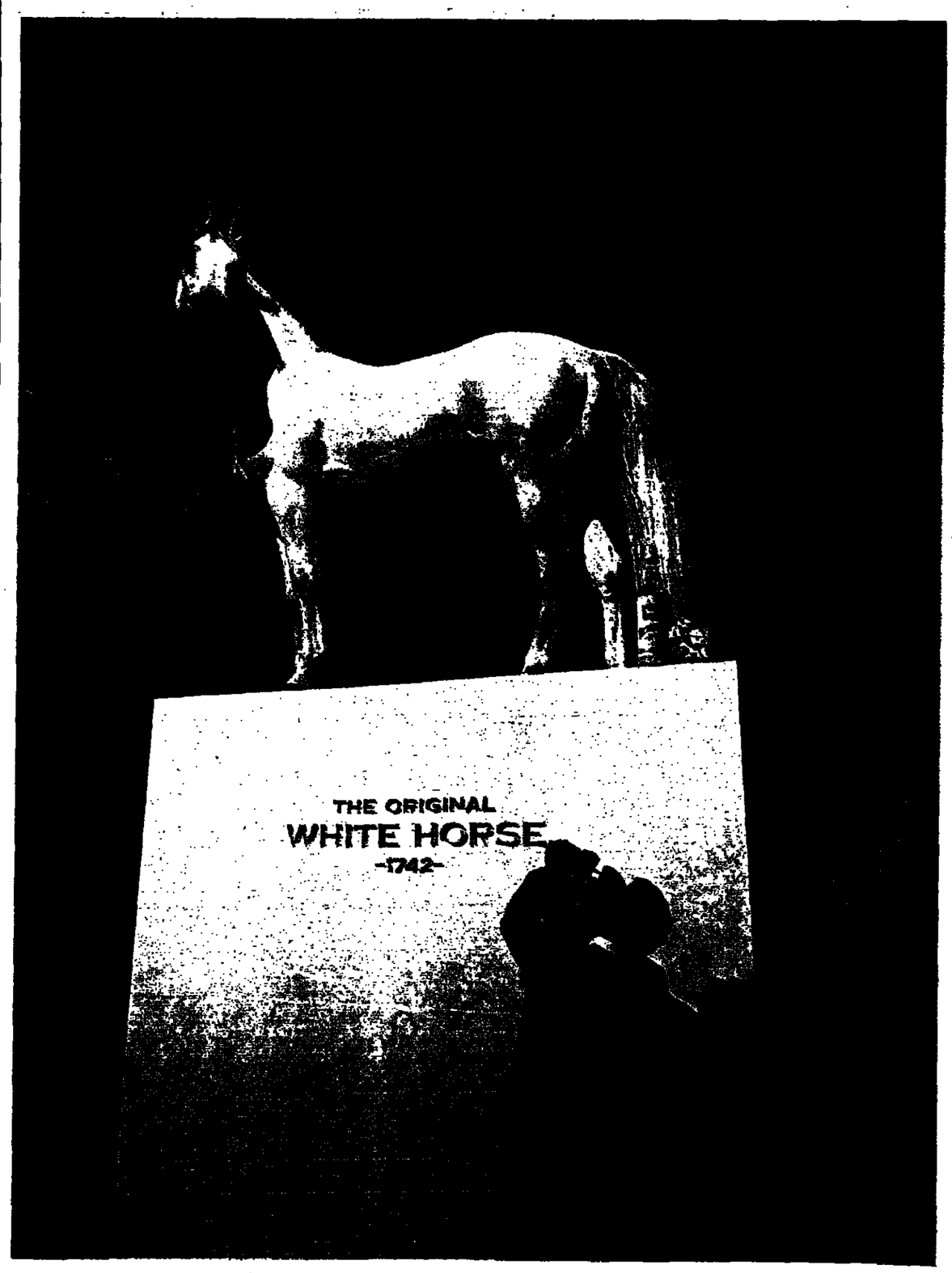
In 1953, Mr. Marshall initiated the foundation's financing of a long series of commissions, performances and recordings by the Louisville (Kentucky) Orchestra of compositions by such American composers as Roy Harris and Walter Piston, Henry Cowell and Peter Mennin.

Charles R. Marshall

NEW YORK (NYT) — Charles R. Marshall, 81, a former vice president of the Literary Guild of America, died Saturday.

Thomas J. Costello

NEW YORK (NYT) — Thomas J. Costello, 66, a longtime financial news reporter for the New York Herald Tribune and a vice president in the public relations department of Doremus & Company, died Saturday of a heart attack.



SOME SCOTCHES ARE MORE CELEBRATED THAN OTHERS.

Opera in Geneva

Geneva 'Don Giovanni' Gets Bejart Treatment

By David Stevens
International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — This city's Grand Theatre is in new hands this season and Hugues Gall, the new director general after seven seasons as Rolf Liebermann's right-hand man at the Paris Opera, has opened his regime with a shot heard round the operatic world — Mozart's "Don Giovanni" staged by Maurice Bejart.

Inviting Bejart — choreographer, flamboyant man of the theater, and incurable violator of masterpieces — to mount this opera of operas shows in itself a certain taste for risk. Bejart has made excursions into opera before. His staging of "The Merry Widow" drew a lawsuit from Lehar's heirs, his reading of "La Traviata" outraged many Verdians, and his versions of Offenbach's "Tales of Hoffmann" and Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust" suggested in advance that this would be a "Don Giovanni" not like any other.

In any case, it was a production that upset the applecart of tradition less than might have been expected, although it was not free of waywardness or illogic. The movement approached choreography in its richness and, at times, dramatic significance. The recitatives were delivered with meaning, although sometimes overstressed with pregnant pauses, and were splendidly guided by Janine Reiss at the harpsichord. The costumes of Thierry Bosquet were of stunning magnificence and variety, full of brocades, painted silks and the like. The singing, by a cast that mixed veterans with singers taking their roles for the first time, was on a lofty level.

Set in Venice

Bejart and Bosquet, appealing to the period and the Italianate nature of Mozart's music and da Ponte's libretto, and less relevantly to Casanova as a brother in seduction to Don Giovanni, set the action in 18th-century Venice. Theirs was not a tourist's Venice, but a labyrinthine, sinister, misty, nocturnal city of crumbling, bricked-over walls.

Panels sometimes formed a solid wall and sometimes broke up into separate panels, giving an impression of twisting streets and corners, given a sense of movement by liberal use of a revolving stage, and atmospherically lit by Alan Burrett. Bosquet's costumes, inspired by the Tiepolos, father and son, provided the decadent opulence of a city in decline.

Ruggero Raimondi, the Don of many productions as well as the Joseph Losey film, appeared first in a macho costume of black V-necked sweater with sleeves pushed up, black trousers tucked into black boots, and dark glasses. Gradually he acquired more and more lavish period costuming as he went his seductive way, responding almost orgasmically to even the scent of a woman. "La ci darem la mano," the duet with Zerlina that comes the closest to actual seduction of any scene, had the couple sinuously entwining on the floor as Zerlina quickly lost any thought of her fiance Masetto.

Bejart stressed the omnipresence of Giovanni by having him visible even at times when he is not called for onstage. More confusingly, he was cloned twelvefold by a group of silent figures — dressed like the Don of the opening scene — who sometimes just watched, sometimes moved stage furniture, sometimes took a choreographic role, making "Mi tradi" a pas de trois with Elvira.

Self-Destruction

In the Act I finale, Don Giovanni seemed to lay his attackers low with swipes of his sword instead of fleeing, although this really is the beginning of his downfall. In the final scene, the statue bursts dramatically through a full-length mirror and turns out to be a stone figure of the Don himself, while the Commendatore sings his lines from offstage. Finally, the statue claps a deathmask over the Don's face, making the trip to hell a kind of suicide, or perhaps merely the inevitable, death-wish ending to a dissolute life.

Stafford Dean was the droll, agile Leporello, got up like an exotic, red-wigged figure from Italian comedy; Eric Tappy, elegant and stylish in movement and voice, was Don Ottavio; John Tomlinson was a sturdy, strong-voiced Masetto, and Peter Meven the sonorous Commendatore.

Katia Ricciarelli, singing Donna Anna for the first time, has the voice for the part but not the Mozartian line; Eugenia Moldoveanu acted Elvira with little expression but sang with dramatic impact, while Maria Ewing sang and acted her first Zerlina deliciously — one of the real hits with the Geneva audience.

This "Don Giovanni" was a coproduction with the Theatre Royal de la Monnaie in Brussels, the home base of Bejart's Ballet of the 20th Century, where it will be given in December.

Claude Gafner

John Tomlinson, Ruggero Raimondi and Maria Ewing in Geneva "Don Giovanni."

Dance in London

Northern Ballet Unveils a Work Faux-Naif Style

By Noel Goodwin
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — A gift of two paintings by Helen Bradley, an English writer and artist in the *faux-naif* style who died last year, has enabled a new ballet to be mounted with the proceeds of their sale by Manchester's resident company, Northern Ballet Theater, for its first-ever London season. **"Miss Carter Wore Pink"** shared a double bill that opened a two-week appearance at Sadler's Wells through Oct. 11, with two changes of program to come.

The ballet, subtitled "Memories of an Edwardian Childhood," takes its subject from the artist's homely prose sketches (in occasional voice-over narration) and the stiff-collared, long-skirted figures in her pictures. With designs and backcloths by Philip Prowse in the Bradley style suggesting urban Manchester and a seaside holiday at Blackpool, it is a remembered bittersweet tale of pretty Miss Carter, who failed to win her favored bank manager for a husband.

Despite a variety of ready-made characters drawn from life, however, disappointingly little is done with them as dancers in the hour-long ballet. Geoffrey Cauley, a Bermuda-born choreographer who has been active recently with companies in Italy and Switzerland, has made "Miss Carter" a comedy more dependent on mime than dance. The music by Joseph Horovitz (who also conducted) is a skilled but largely incidental pastiche of hymn tunes, music-hall songs and drawing-room waltzes.

The title role is portrayed with elegant charm by company member Mari Kay MacKenzie of Portland, Ore., but she is left to convey feelings through looks, gestures and poses rather than dance, even in encounters with the bank manager (Ian Knowles). Yet a full-scale classical pas de deux is dragged in by the scruff of its choreographic neck for two characters who seem to be the Lord Mayor of Manchester and the local carnival queen (Peter O'Brien and Alexandra Worrall).

Other incidents include a funeral, a cricket match and a train journey (with mini-train on wheels chuffing steam across the stage), each of them pictured rather than performed. Even a troupe of white-faced seaside pierrots, who look as if they might have something to dance about, spend much of their scene confined to a tabletop. No doubt the work will have a certain picturesque appeal for its local audiences, but with so limited a dance element it could be much shortened with advantage.

There are still longueurs as well in **"Madam Butterfly,"** which I reviewed when it was first performed in Manchester 18 months ago, but it does have some rewarding choreographic invention by Jonathan Thorpe. A transcription of the Puccini music into nonvocal form and the operatic story into two longish balletic scenes, pleasantly designed in Oriental picture-postcard style by Michael Holt, the ballet centers on a compelling performance of Butterfly by Sui Kan Chiang.

She combines an assured classical technique with much dramatic intensity of expression, and her change from sadness to rapture in a long and beautiful *pas de deux* with Pinkerton (Ian Knowles) to the love-duet music is eloquently moving. The descent to ultimate tragedy occurs more abruptly, and is preceded by episodes in which tension is allowed to sag, in spite of musical familiarity in a score arranged and conducted by Christopher Tadman-Robins.

Met Cancels Its Season

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Metropolitan Opera has formally announced the cancellation of its 1980-81 season as the result of a monthlong labor dispute.

"Cancellation of the season is a decision we have made with great reluctance, but it is a decision we have been forced to make," Met president Frank Taplin said at a news conference Monday evening after talks broke off Sunday night.

The Met placed the primary blame for the impasse on the orchestra's demand for a four-performance work week. "Acceptance of their current proposals would return us to the dark ages — season after season burdened with overwhelming deficits," said Anthony Bliss, the Met's executive director. "The fate of the Metropolitan Opera itself is at stake."

Bliss said that though the season was "irrevocably canceled for all practical purposes" this did not preclude a resumption of the season, and that the Met was willing to resume negotiations with the 17 unions that oversee the 22 contracts under negotiation.

Films in Paris

Chabrol Back With 'Cheval d'Orgeu

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — **"Le Cheval d'Orgueil"** (at the Gaumont Richelieu, the Marignan Concorde, the Montparnasse Pathe and others) restores Claude Chabrol — who with "Le Beau Serge" started the New Wave rolling — to directorial eminence.

His latest film arrives as a happy surprise, displaying an artistic integrity and healthy vigor that has been lamentably absent from his recent series of hopped-up murder movies. With it he appears to have found his way again and delivers a motion picture of indisputable distinction. His choice of unique material and his resourceful realization of it are to be highly commended.

The springboard is Pierre Jakez Helias' best-selling portrait of a Breton village between 1908 and 1918. The tiny rural community, its customs little altered by the passage of centuries, undergoes sudden and violent evolution when World War I shakes civilization to its foundations. Women must shoulder all the work when the men are called to the front, only a few surviving the fray. The horse of the title is a symbol. The peasant family on which the story centers has no real horse on its humble farm. It is the clan's pride, as the grandfather tells his little grandson, that is their swift and noble steed.

Folk Superstitions

Into the depiction of this hamlet's transformation — as seen through the eyes of a growing boy — are woven the folk superstitions, the legends that still haunt the inhabitants. Poverty is symbolized as a ferocious, howling black dog, and a figure known as Ankou pulls the chariot of death in troubled dreams. Fantasies and actualities are one in the minds of all. Traditional rites are preserved at funerals and weddings and old wives' remedies are administered to the ailing. In taverns, tall tales are told of witnessing the valets of the vanquished nobility riding bareback on colossal mounts. Bagpipes sound at holiday celebrations and in the religious processions lace headdresses compete with the banners under the clear blue skies.

Chabrol has evoked a period and a people now distant in a sort of exalted documentary, rich in the picturesque and stunning in its atmospheric visions. Jacques Dufilho, an expert comedian, enacts the peasant grandpa with engaging humor, Bernadette Le Sache has winsome charm as the farm-girl bride and Francois Cluzet is aptly cast as her husband who is summoned to soldier. In support to excellent effect are an army of native extras.

* * *

A whiff of scandal accompanies two films having their premieres here, and perhaps the advance notoriety will enhance their box-office earnings.

William Friedkin's **"Cruising"** (at the Odeon, the Normandie and the Magic Convention in English) has as its pivot the search for a homosexual Jack the Ripper who stalks his prey in Manhattan's gay haunts. The American gay liberation movement objected strongly to the film's treatment of the subject and picketed its showing in several U.S. cities.

A police detective is appointed to track down the mysterious killer who dismembers his victims and throws their remains into the East River. The investigation conducts a tour of shady bars and sections of Central Park where males meet males, and certain sequences are akin to those of porno flicks.

The lurid action holds attention at the start, but following a brutal scene in which the wrong [illegible] grilled at the station hous[illegible] suspense slackens and th[illegible] dents become transparentl[illegible] trived. Al Pacino, cast as [illegible] dercover cop ever in dang[illegible] sudden knife thrust, [illegible] succeeds in clarifying the na[illegible] the policeman. His uneve[illegible] formance suggests schizo[illegible] obsession, which further c[illegible] cates the muddled traffic. [illegible] kin, who kept sharp contr[illegible] "The French Connection [illegible] "The Exorcist," turning bo[illegible] lively thrillers, seems unabl[illegible] tain a firm grasp on this sl[illegible] sleazy script. One soon wea[illegible] its trade in sensationalism. [illegible] tle more than a yellow-jour[illegible] pose set before the came[illegible] shake down the boobs.

* * *

Another movie of scandal pute is **"The Warriors"** (at [illegible] mitage and the Odeon in E[illegible] A blunt account of New[illegible] street gang rivalry, its vivid [illegible] ing of violence stirred [illegible] viewing it to imitation. [illegible] owners became reluctant to [illegible] and, learning this, the Fren[illegible] sors have hesitated to gra[illegible] mission for its showing until

As film art it has no gre[illegible] its, only its inventive camer[illegible] lending it some style and [illegible] ter. It traces the misadvent[illegible] a band of young hoodlums [illegible] ed in hostile territory in the [illegible] and their attempted escape [illegible] way from enemy hooligan[illegible] the police in hot pursuit. Th[illegible] tic chase and its bloody ir[illegible] constitute the screenplay, [illegible] has not been filtered thro[illegible] necessary dramatization, w[illegible] acting is largely acrobatic [illegible] macing. It might be descr[illegible] an elongation of the rum[illegible] sode of "West Side Story," [illegible] song, dance, choreograp[illegible] sufficient plot.

One Youth's Je[illegible] Are Another's I[illegible]

United Press International

NEW YORK — Skin-tig[illegible] mean one thing to teen-a[illegible] and another to boys, acco[illegible] a study published this week.

Four University of Ca[illegible] Los Angeles researchers sa[illegible] October issue of Psychol[illegible] day that when girls wear ti[illegible] ing jeans and no bra, bo[illegible] the girls want to have sex.

But none of the 432 you[illegible] veyed in a study of adoles[illegible] havior saw a young man [illegible] shirt or tight jeans "as mu[illegible] indication that he was spe[illegible] on the prowl for sex."

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Sheraton

HOTELS & INNS, WORLDWI

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 7 Wednesday, October 1, 1980

...SINESS NEWS BRIEFS

...e's Profits Soar, Sets Rights Issue

Reuters

...KONG — Jardine, Matheson expects to report a 25-percent ... consolidated net profit this year to at least $HK500 million ...0 million) and a final dividend of 65 cents, says Chairman ...bigging. This would make a total payout for the year of 88 ...rom last year's 82 cents, on capital increased by a 3-for-20 ...

...his remarks on Tuesday as the company announced a 22.7-...e in net profit for the first half to $HK158.1 million, an ...idend of 23 cents and a massive rights issue of $HK1 billion ...ent loan stock with warrants attached. The warrants will be ...from 1985 to 1995 and the loan stock will be unsecured.

...or Australian Gas Project to Proceed

Reuters

...Australia — Plans for a project to produce gas off the north-...alian coast will proceed, partners in the project said Tuesday. ...apital cost, after allowing for inflation, will be $9.4 billion ...illion in Australian currency).

...ners, led by Woodside Petroleum of Australia, made the for-...ncement after signing a 20-year contract to supply gas to ...ustralia's State Energy Commission. They will also supply ...lion tons of liquefied natural gas each year to Japan.

...currency earnings from the project are expected to equal those ...major export items such as wheat, wool and iron, the partners ...Woodside owns 50 percent of the venture, while other part-...e British Petroleum (Australia), California Asiatic Oil and ...truction of a drilling platform and an undersea pipeline has ...un.

...Buy BMW Diesel Engines

Reuters

...ORN, Mich. — Ford Motor has signed an interim agreement ...el engines for its luxury cars from BMW Steyr Motoren of ...joint venture of Bayerische Motorenwerke of Munich and ...ler-Puch of Austria.

...Tuesday that the negotiations concern the purchase of up to ...ines a year. It gave no information on cost or when deliveries ...

...ines will be more technologically advanced than any diesels ...vailable in the United States," Ford said, adding that the ...es will be used in BMW cars.

...c Airways Predicts $46.7 Million Loss

The Associated Press

... — Olympic Airways, Greece's national carrier, will have an ... approaching 2 billion drachmas ($46.7 million) for 1980, ...esident Triandafilos Koutalides announced Tuesday.

...he financial situation after the first six months of the year ...r. Koutalides said that the company is facing three major ...ising fuel prices, ceaseless competition from and fare under-...charter companies, and the company's necessity to earmark ...or renewal of its fleet.

...talides said that fuel had risen from 79.5 cents per gallon in ...35 this year, and that each one-cent rise per gallon costs the ... million annually. He said that Olympic is considering the ... a second-hand Boeing 747 to restart its Athens-Australia ...new 747 in 1983.

...se Color TV Exports Rose in August

The Associated Press

... — Japan's exports of color televisions rose last month in most ... fell sharply in the United States and Canada, the Electronic ...ssociation of Japan reported Tuesday.

...iation spokesman said exports to Saudi Arabia rose 43 per-...ast August, those to Argentina increased 1,800 percent, and ...Vest Germany were up 60 percent. But exports to the United ...4 percent to 38,533 units; exports to Canada totaled 11,065 ...42 percent.

...the country's color TV exports climbed 19 percent — to ...ts — from last August, the association said. Exports fell from ...production was greater due to fewer summer vacations. Ja-...August production of color televisions was 782,000 units, up ...from last August but down 11 percent from July.

...ia Rejects Kerkorian Bid; He Sues

From Agency Dispatches

...AS — Columbia Pictures Industries rejected financier Kirk ...offer to take control of the film company Monday, and Mr. ...iled a civil lawsuit Tuesday against the company and its top ...charging breach of contract and fraud.

...charged that Columbia's directors failed to consult with him ...matters — as stipulated in a 1978 stock agreement — and ...ntered into an agreement to issue new shares of Columbia ...dustries common stock in order to place the shares in "friend-...nd perpetuate the current management. The suit sought more ...llion in damages and nullification of restrictions in the agree-...Kerkorian holds a 24 percent interest in Columbia.

...orian filed papers with the Securities and Exchange Commis-...ncing his intentions for a merger of Columbia into Metro-...fayer Film Corp., of which he is a 47 percent owner.

Carter Gives Steel Firms Aid Package

U.S. Steel Drops Anti-Dump Suit

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President Carter, hoping to bolster a crucial segment of the economy as well as his re-election campaign in major industrial states, unveiled a special aid package for the troubled U.S. steel industry Tuesday.

The revitalization plan reinstates the controversial trigger price mechanism at a level 12 percent higher than when it was abandoned last March. Industry spokesmen said that the immediate effects of a return to trigger pricing would likely be a large drop in steel imports as well as domestic price increases ranging up to 25 percent.

The plan includes a liberalization of depreciation laws, enabling steel companies to write off about another 40 percent of their equipment costs. It also calls for a proposed amendment to the federal Clean Air Act, which would allow a three-year postponement of air- and water-pollution deadlines which the companies must now meet.

Administration officials said that the measure, if approved by Congress, would allow the industry to plow profits back into production rather than expensive pollution-control devices. This would mean that the Environmental Protection Agency would relax pollution regulations until the new amendement could take effect.

The other main parts of the new policy include programs to help workers and communities affected by plant closings and layoffs, and $600 million for a possible cooperative government-industry research and development program.

'Partner in Change'

The president announced the program at a news conference, saying it "is proof that the proper role of government is to be a partner in change" with industry.

Under trigger pricing, the importation of steel at prices below a base figure — or "trigger" price — begins an investigation to determine if the steel is being "dumped," or sold at prices lower than it can be produced. Suppliers found liable under the procedure face penalty duties.

The new trigger price mechanism will take effect in three weeks and will be maintained for up to five years to help insure that unfair import competition will not disrupt the industry's modernization.

Trigger prices were abandoned after U.S. Steel charged that seven European nations were dumping steel on the U.S. market. In return for the new trigger price concession, U.S. Steel agreed to drop its complaint.

Troubled Industry

Most of the elements for the revitalization program grew out of a committee which consisted of officials from the administration, the steel industry and the United Steel Workers of America. Common Market officials also were consulted and Mr. Carter pledged to expand the membership of the committee to include representation from the environmental sector.

The U.S. steel industry has been severely tested in recent years by a variety of problems, such as rapidly rising wage rates, dwindling product demand, a lag in capital investment, and import competition from Japan and Europe. The top steel producers have been closing plants and laying off workers for the last year because of a drop in demand and profits.

Domestic shipments of finished steel-mill products in July were 5.35 million net tons, the lowest monthly total in almost nine years, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Production fell to a low of 51.7 percent of capacity during the week of July 4. It is generally accepted that mills must be producing at about 80 percent of capacity to break even. Thus far this year, the industry generally has operated at an average of 73 percent of capacity.

Employment also has dropped. The number of hourly workers on the payroll fell to 276,000 in June, the lowest monthly figure since 1933.

Although third-quarter figures are not yet in, almost all the major producers are expected to report losses. Only U.S. Steel, the nation's biggest steel company, is expected to escape a loss, primarily because of its diversification.

U.S. Will Not Ban Exports of Unsafe Goods

By Ann Crittenden
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In the face of White House concern about restricting U.S. trade, and widespread opposition by the chemical, pharmaceutical and pesticide industries, the administration has decided not to call for a ban on the export of U.S.-made products which have been declared unsafe for domestic use.

Instead, after three years of work, a federal task force on hazardous exports has recommended more advance notice to governments in countries about to receive shipments of U.S.-banned goods. At present, notice is handled separately by the more than a half-dozen federal agencies with authority to declare products unsafe for domestic use.

The task force's report also suggests publishing an annual summary of all federal regulatory actions on banned or restricted hazardous substances, and establishes an interagency mechanism to ban the export of severely hazardous products, on a case-by-case basis.

According to Robert Harris, a member of the Council on Environmental Quality and co-chairman of the Interagency Working Group on a Hazardous Substances Export Policy, the recommendations "are less stringent" and provide "less of a certainty" that exports would be impeded than earlier recommendations of the task force.

Industry groups still oppose any policy changes. They are particularly wary of any new mechanism to place hazardous goods under export controls.

"It's the uncertainty of how far that might go that worries us," said one drug company executive, who asked to remain unidentified.

The shipment of hazardous products from the United States has been a subject of controversy for several years. Consumer groups have charged that thousands of tons of dangerous products, valued at more than $1 billion, are shipped abroad each year. Administration officials say there is no way of determining the value of such exports, but that probably several hundred hazardous chemicals, pesticides, drugs, and other products manufactured in this country are marketed abroad.

"Most countries don't have the ability to do anything to stop the entry of dangerous substances even if they were properly notified," said Lois Salisbury, an attorney with Public Advocates, a consumer-rights law firm. "In most of these cases, they don't even realize they're victims. And when they do find out it's too late. The only way to stop it is for the president to issue an executive order prohibiting altogether the export of any commodity prohibited within the United States."

The most common so-called "dumping" practice involves the disposal in other countries of consumer goods and medical devices manufactured here but subsequently banned for health and safety reasons.

The best-known instance involved the export of TRIS-treated children's sleepwear. After TRIS was discovered to cause kidney cancer in children exposed to it, sales of the pajamas were banned. Subsequently, approximately 2.4 million pieces were reported to have been shipped abroad before the Consumer Product Safety Commission finally banned exports.

Among pesticides, the most criticized episode involved leptohos, a nerve toxin manufactured by Velsicol of Chicago and sold under the trade name Phosvel. The Environmental Protection Agency never permitted its domestic sale, but granted the company an experimental use permit. According to Mr. Harris, between 1971 and 1976 nearly 14 million pounds were exported to 50 countries.

According to Edward Cohen, executive director of the task force on hazardous exports, these cases have aroused considerable concern among officials abroad. Consumer groups also contend that hazardous exports endanger Americans as well as foreign users. They say that some fresh produce imported into this country has been treated with substances banned here but shipped abroad.

On the other hand, the administration is acutely sensitive to the business community's fears that limitations on exports could hamper foreign sales. Industry representatives contend that more stringent restrictions on exports would merely increase sales by European manufacturers, which, it is generally agreed, sell at least as many dangerous products around the world.

Industry officials also contend that existing restrictions are sufficient to prevent seriously hazardous exports from being dumped on world markets. Corporate executives have also warned the administration that overly restrictive export controls could result in the relocation of manufacturing facilities abroad.

Major Index Rises For 3d Month

More Evidence Of a Recovery

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Index of Leading Indicators — designed to forecast where the U.S. economy is headed — rose sharply in August for the third consecutive month, the Commerce Department reported Tuesday.

The 1.9 percent increase provided further evidence that the U.S. economy is emerging from recession and is likely to continue to improve in the months ahead. The increase followed revised gains of 3.7 percent in July and 1 percent in June.

The index now stands at 131 percent of its 1967 base of 100, still considerably below the 140.1 level of a year ago. The index fell 12.6 percent from October through May and now has recovered 6.6 percent in June through August.

Some of President Carter's economic advisers have said that the sharp recession, which set in last January, ended in July and that recovery began in August. The report of leading indicators tended to confirm their view that a recovery was underway, a Commerce Department spokesman said.

The index has not recorded three straight monthly increases since August-October 1978, and those were relatively small. The last three consecutive increases of significance occurred in the spring of 1975, when the United States was trying to pull out of its last recession.

Economists caution that the size of increases or decreases in the index do not necessarily translate into comparable movements in the economy. However, they believe that three consecutive gains in the index suggests an upward trend.

The Commerce Department said that seven indicators rose in August. The biggest boost was in the average workweek. Also showing improvement were vendor performance, total liquid assets, prices of sensitive raw materials, the money supply after adjustment for inflation, stock prices and building permits.

The others indicators that declined in August were new orders and contracts for plant and equipment.

Stocks Rally As Trading Falls Off

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange rose sharply Tuesday as the market rebounded from its recent steep drop. But turnover tapered off from the pace of the last few days and at 40.29 million shares even failed to match this year's average daily volume of 43 million shares.

Analysts tied the gain to a positive interpretation of news on the leading indicators. In the seven working days since last Monday, the Dow Jones industrial average dropped more than 50 points, 18 of which came just yesterday.

The blue chip indicator rose 10.49 today to 932.42 and advances led declines by 1,104-to-470.

However, analysts said the dip in volume made the advance suspect.

The 1.9-percent rise in the index of leading economic indicators was at the low end of Wall Street's expectations. And the July gain was revised to 3.7 from 4.6 percent. Analysts said the figures suggested the economic recovery was weaker than previously believed, which should make it easier for the Federal Reserve to slow money supply growth.

Much of the recent market fall resulted from rising interest rates and fears the Fed would tighten credit further to slow money supply growth. Interest rates eased in the credit market on the leading indicator news.

Volume leader IBM added ½ to 64¼, Honeywell 1⅜ to 88⅞, Computervision 4⅜ to 57, Prime Computer 2¾ to 41⅜ and Texas Instruments 4⅜ to 130⅞.

Active Mobil rose 1⅜ to 70⅜, Exxon 1⅜ to 69¾, Standard Oil of Ohio 3⅛ to 57½, Halliburton 3½ to 131¼, Global Marine 3½ to 50½. Active Atlantic Richfield rose 2⅜ to 52⅜, Getty 2 to 85¾ and Superior Oil 11¾ to 213¼.

Conoco, which gained 1 to 54¼, started production from the Murchison field in the U.K. North Sea.

Peabody International gained 2⅜ to 34½ after it proposed to spin off its oilfield and quality assurance operations.

In Chicago, wheat, corn and soybeans closed substantially higher and oats higher. Wheat was up 5¼ to up 7½ cents; corn up 3 to up 3½; oats up 2 to up 2¾; and soybeans up 7 to up 15½ cents. Grain futures closed higher to sharply higher in light to moderate volume. Trading was choppy and mostly directionless.

In New York, spot silver closed at $20.72 an ounce, up 37 cents on the day, but silver futures finished with losses of about 35 cents. Scattered bargain-hunting rallied futures from limit declines of $1. Some brokers said the generally firmer tone stemmed from traders' unwillingness to add to short positions until the Iraq-Iran conflict is settled.

Treasury bill yields closed lower, largely due to the report of a smaller than expected rise in leading indicators, dealers said. The 91-day bill closed at 11.42 percent, compared with the average yield at yesterday's auction of 11.524 percent.

U.S. Pledges to Fight for More Aid

By Hobart Rowen
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Carter pledged the strong commitment of the United States to expansion of aid to the Third World by beefing up the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, bluntly rejecting proposals that would carry out development functions through the United Nations.

In a brief address to Tuesday's opening joint session here of the IMF and Bank, Mr. Carter told some 3,500 assembled world financial leaders that they "should not be diverted by extraneous political disputes," an obvious reference to the efforts to the Palestine Liberation Organization to attend this session as observers.

That issue, after tense negotiations last week, has been played down by the mutual consent of the PLO's Arab sponsors, and the anti-PLO group led by the United States. The PLO and all observer groups were barred from this meeting, while a Joint Procedures Committee seeks a longer-term solution.

While the ballroom at the Sheraton Washington Hotel was a standing-room only audience to hear from the President of the United States, the emotional highlight of the day came moments before Mr. Carter entered, when Bank President Robert McNamara, who has announced his intention to retire in mid-1981, called for a 50-percent increase in the Bank's lending power.

His voice breaking, Mr. McNamara said that despite all efforts to help the poor nations of the world, "it is shocking" to realize that by the end of the century, there will still be 600 million persons facing a state of absolute poverty.

Pausing in an effort to regain composure, Mr. McNamara said: "I end on a personal note. The past 13 years have been the most stimulating of my life. Despite the many frustrations, I wouldn't trade them for anything. I thank you for the privilegbe of serving you."

Seated in the audience, which gave Mr. McNamara a sustained round of applause, Ahmed Seray-Wurie, counsellor for the Embassy of Sierra Leone, said: "He's a great guy. If you listen to his pitch, he's always harping on the poor." Throughout the day, this sentiment, in one form or other, was echoed by all speakers, led by Mr. Carter, who addressed Mr. McNamara directly, to say:

"Bob, you will leave to your successor a high standard and a firm foundation for the future."

The question of Mr. McNamara's successor has been pre-occupying the Carter administration ever since Mr. McNamara announced his retirement plans early this summer. At the moment, according to authoritative sources, four names head the list of possibilities: Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker; New York Federal Reserve Bank President Anthony Solomon; Lehman Bros. Chairman Peter Peterson; and A. W. Clausen, president of the Bank of America.

The main thrust of Mr. Carter's address was to endorse a series of moves by the two international lending organizations to expand and to liberalize the terms on which they make credit available to the poor nations. Mr. Carter's

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

...Restricts Ex-Im Bank ...pite Exports Push Plan

...John F. Berry
...hington Post Service

...GTON — The White ...told the Export-Import ...a lid on its budget for ...r years, despite repeat-...nts by the Carter ad-... that it planned to ...s by liberal financing.

...g to the current issue of ... Report, a weekly ...the policy was stated in ...worded letter to bank ...ohn Moore from Presi-...er's budget director, ...ntyre.

...osure comes at an em-...moment for the admin-...

...this week, U.S. negotia-...eeting with European ...representatives to seek ...n export interest rates. ...ricans have long com-...t some European gov-...articularly the French, ...subsidizing exports, es-...raft, by cutting interest ...ns to foreign buyers.

...Im Bank, which sup-...xports by lending mon-...n buyers of U.S. prod-...orable terms, has low-...st rates on those loans ...w 10 percent to match ...and others.

...ris meetings, the Amer-...d to get the Europeans ...a more sensible interest ..., especially with rates ...dwide. But the fear is ...word out that Ex-Im ...lget has been curtailed, ...ans will be negotiating ...t hand.

...ts for lending by the ...e from $5.2 billion in ...9 billion in 1985. ExIm-...rt said that the budget ...esult in an actual de-...r adjustment for infla-... 15 percent to $10 billion, from a record $11.7 billion in 1979, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said Tuesday. Sales were $8.7 billion in 1978.

The reasons given for the expected drop, which would be first since World War II, were sanctions against the Soviet Union after its intervention in Afghanistan, cuts in China's modernization program and greater competition from West European and U.S. rivals.

A ministry advisory committee strongly urged, in a report, that the government seek ways to cut the cost of credit for purchases of Japanese industrial plants, thereby helping Japanese suppliers match terms offered by Western competitors. The biggest single blow to exporters' prospects was China's cut in its modernization plans.

...tory Exports May Fall

... (Reuters) — Japan's ...factories probably will ...urrent financial year by

Loans to Resume Overseas in Yen

Reuters

TOKYO — The Finance Ministry has told Japanese banks they can resume supplying syndicated loans denominated in yen to overseas borrowers within certain limits from next month, banking sources report. The supply was virtually suspended last October, except for small buyer credits.

The ministry will establish a total framework of 200 billion yen for the loans in the second half, October to March, of the current fiscal year and limit lending to buyer credits and international financial organizations such as the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, the sources say.

A syndicated loan of 50 billion yen will reportedly be provided to the World Bank in mid-October. Buyer credits will be supplied to finance exports of industrial plant facilities and ships, apart from the bank-to-bank loans by the Export-Import Bank of Japan, the sources add.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for September 30,1980, excluding bank service charges

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	H.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	1.9656	4.6990	108.59 *	44.775 *	0.2279	—	6.7720 *	119.16 *	35.20 *
Brussels (a)	29.10	69.357	16.027	6.9090	3.3665 *	14.7575	—	17.590	5.1935
Frankfurt	1.8120	4.3250	—	43.13 *	2.182 x	92.14 *	6.245 *	109.60 *	32.42 *
London (b)	2.3870	—	4.3245	10.8317	2,059.50	4.498	69.57	3.9457	13.2525
Milan	862.00	2,060.15	475.95	205.26	—	438.455	29.722	521.95	164.34
New York	—	2.3860	0.5154	0.2381	0.116 *	0.5063	0.034	0.6050	0.5154
Paris	4.2020	10.040	231.94 *	—	4.8735 x	213.70 *	14.476 *	254.36 *	75.180 *
Zurich	1.6519	3.9425	91.1739 *	39.2965 *	0.1916	83.9418 *	5.4865 *	—	29.5030 *
ECU	1.3999	0.5859	2.5351	5.8811	1206.40	2.7921	40.6262	2.3115	7.8125

Dollar values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
0.0345	Belgian fin. franc	29.005	0.1999	Hong Kong $	5.0013	0.3012	Saudi Riyal	3.3200
0.8530	Canadian $	1.1723	2.0745	Irish £	0.4820	0.0780	Schilling	12.81
0.1789	Danish krone	5.588	0.1694	Israeli Shekel	5.904	0.4751	Singapore $	2.1050
0.0233	Drachma	42.87	3.7383	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2675	0.2401	Swedish krona	4.1690
0.0199	Escudo	50.223	0.2054	Norw. krone	4.8690	0.2710	U.A.E. dirham	3.6895
0.2730	Fin. mark	3.662	0.0135	Peseta	73.85	0.0047	Yen	210.82

£ Sterling: 1.1528 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

PARIS MOTOR SHOW 1980
World Premiere
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Rolls-Royce Motors International S.A
ROLLS ROYCE
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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 30

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High Low | Stock Div. In $ | Yld. | P/E | Sls. 100s | High | Low | Close Quot. | Ch'ge Prev Close

— A—A—A —
45¼ 27½ ACF 2.50 5.9 7 223 43¼ 42⅝ 42⅝+⅛
23⅝ 11½ AMF 1.24 6.4 7 1015 19⅝ 19 19½+⅜
24¼ 12½ AM Intl .28 1.8 34 480 15⅞ 15½ 15¾+¼
12⅝ 7⅛ APL .50t 15 4 8⅞ 8⅝ 8⅝+⅛
39½ 24¾ ARA 1.94 5.9 6 112 33⅛ 32⅝ 33 —⅛
90 27 ASA 5 5.9 941 85⅝ 81½ 85¼+3¼
18⅞ 8⅛ ATO .60 3.7 5 366 16⅞ 15⅞ 16⅛+⅜
36⅞ 17 AVX .32 1.0 14 256 31⅞ 30 31½+1⅜
55 34½ AbbtLb 1.20 2.3 16 290 51½ 50⅛ 51½+1⅛
35⅝ 18¾ AcmeC 1.40 4.7 6 31 29⅞ 27½ 29½+1⅝
4¾ 2⅞ AdmDg .04 1.0 7 44 4 4 4
15¼ 11 AdaEx 1.49e 10. 75 14¼ 14⅛ 14¼+⅛
7½ 3⅝ AdmMI .20e 3.3 11 35 6¼ 5⅞ 6 +⅛
69⅞ 26⅝ AMD n 20 676 62⅝ 58 62⅛+4⅛
35½ 28¾ AMD wi 35 31⅜ 29⅞ 31⅛+2⅛
40⅜ 27½ AetnLf 2.12 5.8 5 801 37 36⅛ 36⅞
25¼ 15 Ahmans 1.20 6.0 5 8 20⅛ 20 20 —¼
5⅞ 2 Aileen 214 4½ 4 4⅛+⅛
53 27½ AirPrd .80 1.6 12 87 49⅝ 48⅝ 49⅛+⅜
28¼ 16⅛ AirbFrt 1.20 5.1 12 37 23⅝ 22⅞ 23⅜+⅜
17½ 7¼ Akzona .80 7.5 7 96 10¾ 10¼ 10⅝—¼
7⅞ 5½ AlaP dpf.87 13. 41 6¾ 6½ 6⅝—⅛
99¼ 75½ AlaP pf 11 13. z170 84 82½ 83 +½
83½ 59½ AlaP pf 9.44 14. z100 68 68 68
70 54 AlaP pf 8.16 14. z260 56½ 56½ 56½
72 53 AlaP pf 8.28 14. z430 60 58½ 60 +2
18 11 Alagsco 1.40 10. 5 11 14⅞ 14⅞ 14⅞
33½ 21 Alskaln 5.50 1.8 6 1063 29½ 27⅝ 28⅞—⅛
36¼ 23¼ Albany 1 3.2 8 38 31¼ 29⅞ 31¼+1⅜
16⅛ 6⅝ Alberto .36 2.5 6 57 14⅞ 13⅝ 14¼+⅝
24⅞ 16½ Albtsn s .80 3.8 9 148 21⅜ 21⅛ 21⅛—1⅛
38⅛ 22⅝ Alcan s 1.40 3.9 6 873 36 34⅜ 35⅞+1⅝
37¼ 25½ AlcoStd 1.68 5.1 6 21 33⅛ 33 33 —⅛
12½ 5⅛ Alexdr .40 3.2 19 814 u12¾ 11⅞ 12½
34¾ 17½ AlgCp 1.08a 3.8 6 54 28⅞ 27½ 28⅜+1
38 21⅜ AlgLud 1.40 4.0 4 227 35 34⅛ 34⅞+⅜
57⅛ 37 AlgLd pf 3 5.8 100 51¾ 51½ 51½+½
21⅜ 15½ AlgLd pf2.19 12. 3 17⅞ 17¾ 17¾+⅛
17¼ 12½ AllgPw 1.80 12. 7 233 14⅞ 14⅜ 14½+⅛
19⅞ 11⅞ AllenGp 1 5.6 8 23 18⅛ 18 18
61⅞ 39 AlldCh 2.20 4.2 7 577 52½ 51 51⅞+⅞
14⅛ 10⅛ AlldMnt .92 6.8 6 29 13⅝ 13½ 13½—⅜
11¼ 9⅝ AlldPd s .20 1.9 6 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅝—⅛
26 18¾ AlldSt 1.70 7.4 6 53 22⅞ 22½ 22⅝+⅜
37½ 22¾ AllisCh 2 6.5 7 222 30⅞ 30⅜ 30⅝
20⅛ 12 AlphPr .72 4.3 7 6 17⅜ 16⅞ 16⅞
75¼ 48⅝ Alcoa 3.20 4.4 5 399 72½ 71⅝ 72⅛+¾
58⅛ 20½ AmlSug 2.40a 4.6 17 136 52 49⅜ 52 +1⅞
59½ 35½ Amax 2.40 4.7 6 857 51 50½ 50⅝
76½ 47 Amax pf 3 4.5 15 66¼ 66 66 +¼
32¼ 16¾ Amrce 1.32 6.1 5 11 21⅜ 21½ 21½—½
52 28¼ Amrc pf2.60 7.3 6 35½ 35½ 35½+½
36⅞ 29⅞ AHess s1.10 3.2 5 1761 33⅞ 32⅜ 33⅝+2
12⅛ 6⅝ AmAir .10t 343 8½ 8 8⅛+¼
5¼ 2⅝ AmAir wt 58 3⅛ 3 3
19 14 AAir pf 2.18 14. 24 15¾ 15⅛ 15¼
19⅞ 12 ABakr .20 1.3 15 53 15½ 15⅛ 15½
88⅛ 58½ ABrnds 6.10 7.5 7 115 81½ 80¼ 80⅞—½
30¾ 21¾ ABrd pf2.75 11. 3 25⅞ 25⅞ 25⅞
44⅝ 29⅞ ABrd pf2.67 6.5 1 41 41 41
45⅛ 26 ABdcst 1.60 4.7 6 668 34 33¼ 34 +⅞
17¼ 13 ABldM .78 4.8 7 358 17 16¼ 16½—⅛
39⅛ 27¼ AmCan 2.90 9.2 6 166 31⅞ 31¼ 31⅜—⅛
27¼ 23½ AmCan pf2.80 11. 18 25⅛ 25 25⅛—¼
8¾ 4¼ ACentry 4 84 7⅞ 7⅝ 7⅝+⅛
38 20⅝ ACyan 1.60 5.9 8 1062 27⅝ 26¾ 27⅛+⅛
27 14⅝ ADT 1.28 5.3 8 161 24⅛ 24 24⅛+⅛
19¾ 15¼ AElPw 2.22 13. 7 584 17⅛ 16⅞ 17 +⅛
40⅞ 25¼ AmExp 2 5.5 7 579 36⅝ 35⅛ 36⅛+⅞
11⅞ 7¼ AFamil .60 7.6 4 58 7⅞ 7¾ 7⅞
39⅛ 24⅞ AGnCp 1 2.7 5 755 37 36 37 +⅞
35⅝ 33¼ AGnCp pf3.25 9.4 8 34½ 34¼ 34½+¼
20⅞ 15⅛ AGIBd 2.04e 12. 41 17¼ 17⅛ 17⅛
24⅞ 16¾ AGnCv 1.44a 6.0 5 23⅝ 23⅞ 23⅞—¼
18 11⅛ AHeritLf .60 3.9 7 4 15¾ 15 15¼+½
24½ 14½ AmHoist 1.12 5.6 6 120 20¼ 19⅝ 20⅛+⅜
31½ 21⅝ AHome 1.70 5.8 11 1742 29⅞ 28⅞ 29¼+⅜
136½ 101 AHome pf 2 1.5 1 130¼ 130¼ 130¼
45⅝ 26⅝ AmHosp .92 2.1 14 237 43⅝ 42⅝ 43¼+½
12 6 AmInvt .40a 3.4 8 13 11⅞ 11⅜ 11¾
59¼ 24⅛ AMI s .80 1.5 16 118 53⅞ 52¼ 52⅝+⅜
9½ 4⅝ AmMotrs .15t 1468 5⅝ 5 5⅛+⅛
54⅞ 39⅝ ANatR 3.44 8.1 8 203 42¾ 42⅛ 42⅝+¼
20½ 11⅛ AShip 1 5.6 11 144 18⅜ 17⅝ 18 +⅜
73⅝ 44⅝ AStand 4 5.7 7 121 69⅞ 69⅛ 69⅝
11 5½ ASteril .34 3.7 10 309 9½ 8½ 9⅛+½
34½ 20⅛ AmStr .80 2.8 8 74 28¾ 28⅛ 28½—⅛
57⅜ 38½ AmStr pf5.51 13. 5 43⅝ 43½ 43⅝+⅛
56⅛ 45 ATT 5 9.6 6 2334 51⅝ 51¼ 51⅜+½
59⅝ 48⅝ ATT pf 4 7.4 2 54 53⅞ 54 +¼
44¼ 30¾ ATT pf 3.64 10. 6 35⅝ 35¼ 35⅝+⅛
45⅛ 31½ ATT pf 3.74 10. 45 37 36½ 37 +⅛
14⅛ 10⅝ AWatWk .96 8.3 5 1 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝+⅛
34¼ 16 Ameron 1.20 4.2 6 29 28⅜ 28⅛ 28⅜+⅛
18⅞ 11¼ AmesD .60 3.3 6 56 18 17½ 18 +⅜
28⅞ 18½ Ametek s 1 3.9 12 211 25⅞ 25¼ 25⅝+⅜
35⅝ 19½ Amfac 1.32 4.3 7 161 31⅞ 31 31 +⅜
51½ 31 AMP Inc 1 2.2 12 220 44⅝ 44¼ 44⅝
30½ 18 Ampco .60a 2.1 6 32 29⅛ 28¼ 28¼—⅝
28¾ 14⅞ Ampex .24 .9 12 433 25⅞ 24⅝ 25⅞+1
12¼ 4⅛ AmrepCp 9 125 10⅝ 9⅞ 9⅞—¼
31 14 Amstar 1.35 4.9 8 188 28 27⅛ 27¾+¼
6⅞ 5⅛ Amst pf .68 12. 9 5⅝ 5¼ 5⅝—⅛
48½ 30¼ Amsted 2.48 5.8 6 329 42⅞ 42⅛ 42⅞+¼
36 15⅞ Analog s 22 210 29⅞ 27¼ 29⅛+1⅜
21⅛ 13¾ Anchor 1.28 6.8 7 78 19 18¾ 18¾+¼
27⅞ 18⅝ AnClay 1.12 4.6 6 26 24⅝ 24¼ 24⅛—⅜
13⅝ 5½ Angelica .40 3.8 8 269 11 10⅝ 10⅝+⅛
31¼ 24⅝ AnheusB n.96 3.4 8 733 28⅞ 27⅞ 28⅛+½
27¾ 20⅞ Anixtr s .24 1.0 23 24 23 23⅞+1
32½ 18 Apache s.28 1.0 23 319 29⅝ 28⅜ 29⅛+1
12½ 5⅛ ApldDig 16 115 11⅝ 11 11⅝
27¼ 15 ApldDig pf1 3.9 4 25⅝ 25¼ 25¼—¾
18⅞ 7½ ApplMg 1.55t 10. 13 97 15⅜ 14⅝ 15¼+⅛
30½ 19½ Arcata 1.28 5.5 5 173 23⅝ 23 23½—⅛
37½ 26¼ Arcat pf 2 6.5 1 30⅝ 30⅜ 30⅝—⅛
39⅝ 21¼ ArchrD .20b .6 11 695 35⅜ 34⅞ 35¼+1⅛
7⅜ 2⅜ ArctEn .05t 23 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+⅛
19⅝ 11⅜ ArizPS 2.12 12. 6 545 17⅞ 17 17¼+½
105½ 77 AriPpf 10.70 11. z3000 96½ 96½ 96½+2
10⅞ 6⅞ ArkBst .60 6.6 8 9 9⅜ 9⅛ 9¼+⅛
33⅛ 21⅞ ArkLG s1.24 4.1 10 102 30⅝ 29½ 30 +⅜
4½ 2 ArlenRty 249 3⅞ 3⅜ 3⅜+⅛
9¼ 5⅜ Armada 9 5 7¼ 7⅛ 7⅛
34 22⅝ Armco 1.64 5.1 7 261 32⅜ 31⅞ 32
43 28¼ Armc pf2.10 5.1 8 41½ 41 41½+⅜
48 34¾ Armr pf4.75 11. z20 42½ 42½ 42½+½
23¼ 14⅝ ArmRu 1.20 7.2 12 8 16⅞ 16¼ 16⅜+⅛
18⅞ 12⅜ ArmWin 1.10 6.9 7 132 16⅛ 15½ 16 +⅜
24⅞ 18¼ AroCorp 1 5.2 6 3 19⅝ 19¼ 19⅛+⅝
33 16¼ ArrowE .29r 1.0 10 246 29 28 29 +½
17 9⅞ Arvin 1.12 7.5 11 36 15⅛ 15 15 —¼
24 18½ Arvin pf 2 8.3 4 24 24 24
58½ 23⅝ Asarco 1.40a 2.1 5 1171 49⅝ 47½ 49⅜+2¼
42⅜ 25¼ AshlOil 2.20 5.8 5 90 38¾ 38⅛ 38⅛
46⅞ 36¼ AshlO pf4.50 11. 12 40¼ 40 40 —½
28⅞ 16⅝ AsdDG 1.60 6.3 7 225 25½ 25⅜ 25⅜—¼
24¼ 15¼ Athlone 1.40 6.3 5 52 22⅜ 21½ 22¼+1⅛
19⅝ 14⅞ AtCyEl 1.96 11. 7 55 17⅞ 17⅝ 17⅛
55¾ 42¾ AtlRich s1.90 3.6 8 2626 52⅝ 50¾ 52⅜+2⅛
367⅞ 241⅜ AtlRc pf 3 .9 1 350 350 350 +6½
131¼ 84 AtlRc pf2.80 2.2 3 125¼ 121¼ 125¼+3¼
24¼ 10½ AtlasCp 41 41 15⅜ 15½ 15⅜+⅛
40⅞ 21½ Augat .48 1.3 20 144 38⅞ 37⅛ 38⅛+1
51⅜ 32½ AutoDta .76 1.6 19 47 47⅜ 46⅝ 47⅛—⅜
29⅞ 18¾ AvcoCp 1.20 4.6 4 1047 26¼ 25½ 26 +¼
59 38½ Avco pf3.20 6.2 10 53¼ 52 52 —1
74 49½ Avco pf4.20 6.6 3 64 64 64 —4
25¼ 15½ Avery .72 3.2 9 73 22⅝ 22⅛ 22½
40 19⅝ Avnet 1 2.7 8 343 37⅞ 36½ 37 +½
50¼ 31⅜ Avon 3 8.1 9 1349 37⅛ 36⅝ 36⅞+⅛
38¼ 17¾ Aydin s 19 140 31⅜ 30⅞ 31⅛+¾

— B—B—B —
3 1⅛ BT Mtg 174 3 2⅞ 3
18½ 7⅞ Bache .60a 3.9 5 506 15⅞ 14⅞ 15⅜+⅞
47½ 27⅞ BkrInt s .40 1.0 21 983 39⅝ 39⅛ 39½
24⅛ 13⅝ Baldor .24 1.3 13 41 18⅝ 18¼ 18⅜+¼
50 23¾ BaldwU 1.40 3.1 8 64 45 44⅞ 45
32½ 19 BallCp 1.60 5.9 6 25 27⅜ 26¾ 27⅛+⅜
37½ 19 BallyMf .10 .4 14 602 24⅝ 23¾ 24⅝+⅜
24⅞ 18⅝ BalGE 2.56 12. 7 160 21⅝ 21⅛ 21⅛
43 19 BanCal 1.12 4.1 6 48 27⅝ 26½ 27 +½
23½ 14¼ Bandag .70 3.0 11 136 23¼ 22¾ 23⅛+1
31¼ 15⅝ BanqPnl 1 3.9 4 156 25⅞ 25⅜ 25⅞+1⅛
39⅝ 26¾ BkNY 2.72 7.8 5 28 35 34⅜ 35 +⅜
15⅝ 10⅛ BkofVa .60 4.7 5 26 13⅛ 12⅞ 12⅞
24⅞ 16¾ BnkAm 1.44 5.9 6 2081 24⅝ 24 24¼+½
24⅞ 20⅛ BkAmRt n1.60 7.4 15 77 21½ 21 21½
58⅛ 35⅝ BankTr 3.30 6.2 4 149 53⅝ 52 52⅞
27 18⅛ BkTr pf2.50 11. 55 22⅛ 22 22
16⅝ 7⅞ Banner .14 1.2 12 88 12⅛ 11⅞ 11⅞—⅛
64¼ 43⅜ BarberO 1.60 2.6 15 111 61 59⅜ 61 +1⅜
20 10⅝ BardCR .40 2.3 12 226 17⅞ 16⅞ 17⅝+⅝
25⅞ 14⅜ BarnGp .80 3.6 4 43 22⅜ 22 22 —1½
27½ 16⅞ BarnBk n1.20 4.6 6 75 26 26¼ 26¼
46⅛ 15¼ BarryWr .52 1.4 15 265 38⅝ 36⅛ 38 +1½
23½ 19⅝ BaryWr wt 21 19⅛ d19⅛ 19¼+⅜
8⅝ 3 BosRsNY n 28 100 7½ 7⅛ 7½
61 26⅛ Bausch 1.28 2.4 13 504 53⅝ 52⅝ 53⅜+1½
55⅛ 35⅞ BaxtTrv .24 1.2 15 766 52⅞ 51½ 52⅛+⅝
9½ 3⅝ BayFncl 18 214 9 8¼ 8⅞—⅛
25⅞ 19¼ BayStG 2.20 9.9 6 10 22⅛ 21⅝ 22⅛+⅛
10¼ 6½ Bayuk s .32 3.7 6 6 8¾ 8½ 8¾
33⅛ 21½ Bearing 1 3.6 8 75 27⅛ 27 27⅛
24½ 16½ BeatFd 1.30 6.5 7 1393 20¼ 19¾ 20⅛+⅛
47⅛ 34⅛ Beat pf 3.38 8.4 177 40⅜ 40⅛ 40¼
37 23⅞ Beckm .32 1.8 18 340 32⅞ 31⅞ 32⅛+1
43¼ 26⅛ BectnD .92 2.2 13 377 42 40¼ 42 +1⅛
20⅞ 8⅞ Beker 6 322 17½ 16¾ 17½+1
53½ 29 BelcoPl 1 2.0 7 141 50 49⅛ 49⅞+1⅛
41¼ 18½ Belden s1.16 2.9 11 633 40⅜ 39⅝ 39¾+⅝
7⅞ 5⅝ BeldnH .36b 5.2 8 6 7 6⅞ 6⅞—⅛
29⅞ 17⅜ BellHow .96 3.7 8 192 26⅞ 25¾ 26¼+⅜
15 7½ Belllnd .24 1.8 7 277 13⅝ 13¼ 13¼+⅛
18½ 14½ BellCd g 1.64 6 55 15⅞ 15⅝ 15⅝+⅛
30 21 Bemis 1.60 6.0 10 8 26⅝ 26⅜ 26⅝+⅛
62 37⅞ Bendix 2.84 5.3 7 622 53⅝ 52 53½+1⅝
53 35 Bendx pf 4.04 8.8 75 46 45½ 46
31½ 17⅜ BeniCp 1 9.5 7 567 21⅛ 20½ 21 +⅛
42½ 28¾ Benef pf4.30 14. 2 31½ 31½ 31½—½
43½ 30 Benef pf4.50 12. z30 36⅜ 36⅜ 36⅜
24½ 16¼ Benef pf2.50 13. z110 19⅜ 19⅜ 19⅜
19⅞ 3⅛ BengtB 14 689 14 12⅞ 13⅛+⅜
6⅞ 3 BerkeyP 9 109 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+⅛
29⅛ 15½ BestPd .24 1.0 11 45 25⅛ 24⅜ 25⅛+⅝
27½ 19 BethStl 1.60 6.5 5 436 24⅞ 24⅜ 24½+⅛
64½ 36⅝ BigThr 1b 1.6 17 62 61 60⅜ 60⅞+⅜
28⅜ 17½ Binney .92 4.4 13 50 20 19⅝ 20 +⅜
33⅜ 12 BisFSL s.80 3.1 36 41 26¼ 25⅜ 26
24¾ 17⅞ BlackDr .76 3.8 8 1485 20⅝ 19⅞ 20 —¼
28½ 24⅛ BlkHPw n1.96 7.8 8 14 25 25⅛ 25⅛—⅜
25⅞ 13⅜ BlairJn 1 4.3 7 110 23⅛ 23 23
17½ 14⅞ BlissL s 1 6.5 6 8 15⅞ 15⅜ 15½+⅛
36¼ 22⅛ BlckHR 1.76 5.7 11 107 31 29⅝ 31 +1¼
37⅞ 23½ BlueB 1.80 6.2 5 178 29⅞ 29⅛ 29⅛—⅜
5⅞ 2⅞ BobbieBr 51 3⅞ 3⅝ 3⅞
41⅞ 32 Boeing s1.20 3.1 6 2522 39 38⅝ 38⅞
42½ 27 BoiseC 1.75 4.7 6 729 37⅞ 37 37¼+⅜
27⅞ 19⅛ Borden 1.90 7.5 6 192 25⅛ 25 25½+⅜
42⅞ 29⅞ BorgW 2.48 6.0 6 213 41⅜ 40½ 41⅜+⅜
5⅞ 2⅞ Bormns .20 5.0 21 4 4 4
24½ 18⅝ BosEd 2.72 13. 8 57 21⅝ 21 21⅝+⅛
81 61 BosE pf8.88 13. z20 69 69 69 +1½
10⅝ 8¼ BosE pr1.17 13. 2 9 8⅞ 8⅞+⅛
13 10 BosE pr1.46 13. 9 11 10⅞ 10⅞
10⅞ 5⅜ Branlf .10t 275 6⅝ 6¼ 6¼
28½ 20⅞ BrigSt 1.28a 4.8 8 40 26⅝ 26¼ 26¼—¼
51 30½ BristM 1.60 3.4 12 879 46½ 45⅝ 46½+⅜
54 32 BristM pf 2 4.1 1 49¼ 49¼ 49¼+1¼
38½ 26⅛ BritPet 1.71e 4.5 6 682 37⅞ 37 37⅞+1⅛
18 12½ BrkwGl 1.20 7.4 6 24 16¼ 16⅛ 16⅛
24½ 18¼ BkyUG 2.22 10. 6 x67 22⅛ 22 22¼+¼
25¾ 18⅝ BkUG pf2.47 13. 4 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝—⅛
34¾ 19¼ BwnSh 1.20 3.9 7 10 31⅛ 30⅝ 30⅝—⅝
33½ 14⅝ Brown .30 .9 7 x11 32⅝ 32½ 32¾+⅜
36⅛ 21⅝ BwnGp 2 5.9 6 28 34⅜ 34 34
27¼ 12⅞ BwnFer .70 3.0 13 201 23½ 22⅝ 23½+1¼
16½ 10⅝ Brnswk .90 6.3 14 2977 14½ 14 14⅜+⅜
30 22½ Brnsk pf2.40 8.8 5 27¼ 27 27⅛+⅜
36⅞ 17½ BrshW 1 2.9 11 54 34⅜ 34⅛ 34⅜+⅜
25⅝ 15½ BucyEr .88 3.7 9 522 23⅝ 22½ 23½+⅜
5⅞ 4¼ BudgC pf.60 12. 4 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
12⅞ 7⅞ Bundy .60 6.5 15 4 28 9⅝ 9¼ 9¼
18¼ 14⅛ BunkrH 2.12 13. 16 16⅜ 16⅛ 16⅛+½
41½ 17¼ BunkR 1.20 3.2 10 433 37⅛ 36⅞ 37 +½
41¼ 20½ BnkR pf1.50 4.1 2 36⅜ 36⅜ 36⅜+⅜
23¾ 14⅝ Burlnd 1.40 7.1 6 148 20⅛ 19¾ 19¾+⅛
45⅞ 33 BrlNo s1.25 2.9 6 1299 43⅝ 41⅞ 42⅞+1⅛
6⅞ 5⅛ BrlNo pf.55 9.8 5 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
80⅝ 44⅝ BrlNo pf2.85 3.8 241 76⅛ 74½ 75¼+⅜
44⅝ 25⅝ Burndy 1.16 2.8 11 41 42 41⅝ 41⅝—⅜
8⅝ 4 BrnsRL 3338 7⅞ 6⅞ 7⅞+1⅛
87½ 60⅝ Burrgh 2.60 4.1 9 1267 64⅝ 63½ 64 +1
16¾ 10 Butlrin s.52 3.8 7 72 13⅞ 13⅝ 13⅝+¼
29¼ 10¼ Buttes 16 304 23⅞ 22⅛ 22⅛—⅜

— C—C—C —
54⅞ 29 CBI Ind 1.20 2.4 14 34 50 49 49⅞—⅜
55¼ 42½ CBS 2.80 5.4 8 579 52 51 51½+½
11½ 5½ CCI 5 218 8⅛ 7¾ 8⅛+⅛
12⅞ 6¾ CLC 8 15 10½ 10¼ 10¼
18⅞ 11¾ CNA Fn 5 573 16⅞ 16¼ 16⅜
22¾ 15 CNA pf 1.10 5.3 9 20⅞ 20⅝ 20¾+⅜
11⅛ 8 CNAI 1.16 13. 58 9 8⅞ 8⅞+⅛
75¼ 52 CPC 3.40 4.8 9 53 70⅝ 69⅝ 70⅝+1
18⅞ 13¼ CP Nat 1.88 11. 7 8 17⅜ 17 17⅛+⅛
25½ 13⅞ CTS .80 3.5 10 153 23⅛ 22⅞ 23 +⅜
110 38⅞ CabotC 2.40 2.6 9 62 94⅛ 93½ 94 +1⅜
21⅜ 7⅛ Cadence 6 24 11½ 11¼ 11¼—⅜
20½ 10 Caesars 12 929 15⅝ 14⅞ 15¼+⅜
41¼ 16⅝ Calhn s1.67t 4.7 10 482 35¾ 34½ 35¼+1⅜
8¼ 2⅜ CamerB 12 28 6⅞ 6⅛ 6⅞+⅛
50⅞ 39⅞ Camrnlr n.32 .7 18 269 48⅝ 47½ 47½—1⅛
82 19 CmRdLk g10 361 73⅝ 70⅞ 73 +2⅞
32⅝ 25¼ CamSp 1.90 6.4 7 57 30⅝ 29⅞ 29⅞
27⅞ 19⅛ CompT 1.20 5.0 8 30 23⅞ 23⅝ 23⅞
45 26⅞ CdPac g1.80a 130 41½ 40⅝ 41 +¾
28⅞ 20⅞ CamPEnt g 1 652 25 24⅞ 24¾
20 13½ CanalR .64 3.4 21 3 19 19 19
29¾ 18½ Cannon 1.20b 4.3 6 5 27⅝ 27⅞ 27¾—¼
72 40 CapCits .20 .3 13 181 66½ 64⅞ 66 +⅜
22⅛ 16 CapHold 1.08 6.1 6 481 17¾ 17¼ 17⅝+⅜
10⅞ 4 Caring g.10 15 440 9⅝ 9 9⅛+¼
64½ 18¾ Carlisle 1.12 1.9 13 146 60⅝ 58⅝ 59⅞+⅝
31 21 Carnal 1.66 5.9 7 559 28⅝ 27⅞ 28⅛
57½ 45½ CaroCO 5 8.6 9 z360 u58 58 58 +1
11⅞ 6⅛ CaroFrg .44 4.1 4 74 10⅝ 10¼ 10⅝+½
22 13⅝ CarPw 2.24 12. 6 167 19⅝ 19⅛ 19¼—½
25⅞ 19⅞ CarP pf2.67 13. 11 21 20⅝ 20⅝—⅛
39½ 26¼ CarTec 2 5.3 8 57 38 37⅝ 38 +⅜
13⅞ 10⅞ CarrGn .79e 5.9 3 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝
21⅞ 12¾ CarsPir 1.20 7.2 5 18 16⅝ 16½ 16⅝+⅜
23 14⅞ CartHw 1.16 5.4 8 66 21⅞ 21¼ 21½+⅜
12 6 CartWal .40 3.9 9 104 10¼ 9⅝ 10¼+½
13⅝ 8⅛ CascNG .92 9.1 5 26 10⅛ 10 10⅛+⅛
16½ 10⅝ CastlCk .80b 5.7 14 99 14 13⅞ 14 +⅜
59⅞ 43½ CatrpT 2.40 4.3 10 522 56 55 55⅝+⅜
21½ 11¼ CecoCp .75 4.0 4 30 18⅞ 17⅞ 18¾+1⅛
62⅞ 39⅝ Celanse 3.60 7.0 6 40 51⅝ 50⅝ 51½+¾
48⅞ 34⅞ Celan pf4.50 11. 3 40¼ 39⅞ 39⅞
11¼ 4⅛ Cenco 13 741 9⅝ 9 9⅛+½
48 24 Centex .25 .6 8 40 39 38 39 +1¼
15¼ 11½ CenSoW 1.50 11. 6 832 13⅝ 13 13⅝+⅛
19⅝ 15 CenHud 2.24 12. 6 18 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛
16⅞ 12½ CenIlLt 1.70 13. 6 17 13¼ 13⅛ 13¼+⅛
26¼ 21⅜ CnILt pf2.87 12. z270 24⅞ 24⅝ 24⅞
13⅞ 10 CenIlPS 1.40 13. 7 79 11⅛ 11 11
41⅞ 23¼ CenLaE s 1 2.5 13 255 40⅝ 39 40⅛+1⅜
14⅞ 10⅝ CeMPw 1.64 13. 7 32 13⅛ 12⅝ 13 —⅛
21 8⅝ CenSoya .84 5.3 13 291 16 15 16 +1
27⅞ 21¼ CenTel 2 8.4 7 938 24⅛ 23½ 23¾—⅛
53⅜ 19½ CentrDat 1 3.3 10 214 30⅞ 29⅞ 30⅛—½
9⅛ 6⅛ CntryTel .66 8.1 5 80 8⅛ 7⅞ 8⅛+⅛
19⅝ 11⅞ Crt-teed .90 6.3 25 14 14½ 14⅛ 14⅛—⅛
29⅜ 11⅞ CessAir .40 2.1 13 437 19⅝ 18⅞ 19½+½
28⅞ 19⅝ Chmpin 1.48 5.9 6 959 25⅛ 24⅞ 25 +⅛
51 50 Chml pf4.60 9.0 47 51 50½ 51 +¼
12⅝ 7⅞ ChamSp .80 8.2 8 2029 9⅝ 9½ 9⅝
45 15⅜ ChartCo 5.1 1 750 19⅝ 18⅞ 19½+⅜
33¼ 10⅝ ChartCo wt 157 13⅞ 12⅞ 13 +⅜
22⅞ 11½ ChartCo pf1.65 12. 74 13⅞ 12⅞ 13⅛+⅜
11⅞ 6⅞ ChasFd .80e 7.0 21 11⅝ 11¼ 11⅜
47 33¼ ChasM 2.80 6.9 4 1222 40⅝ 40 40⅛+⅝
47 40⅞ ChasM pf5.25 13. 8 41½ 41⅜ 41½+⅜
12 7 Chelsea .60 7.0 6 20 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝—⅛
44⅞ 33⅛ ChmNY 3.48 8.8 4 41 39⅝ 39⅛ 39⅝+⅝
21⅞ 16⅝ ChNY pf1.87 9.6 40 19½ 19⅜ 19⅜
26⅞ 16¼ ChesVa .96 3.9 7 9 24½ 24⅛ 24½+⅛
31⅜ 19⅝ ChesPn 1.28 4.3 11 44 30 29⅞ 29⅞+⅛
44 25 Chessie 2.56 6.4 6 325 40⅝ 39⅝ 40⅛+1¼
18⅝ 10¼ ChiMlw 18 18 13⅞ 12¾ 13⅛+⅛
39 15⅜ ChiMlw pf 8 24⅝ 24⅜ 24½+⅝
27⅝ 16⅝ ChiPnoT 2 9.2 7 29 22 21⅝ 21⅝
6⅞ 3⅜ ChkFull .20e 3.4 7 58 5⅞ 5⅝ 5⅝+⅛
29¼ 13⅝ ChrisCft .52t 2.2 10 46 23⅝ 22⅝ 23⅜+⅝
17 12 ChCft pf 1 12. 2 8⅜ 8¼ 8¼
13⅝ 6 Christn .40a 3.4 11 4 11⅞ 11½ 11⅞+⅛
26⅛ 14⅝ Chroma 1.10 5.3 7 75 20⅝ 20⅛ 20⅝+⅛
11⅞ 5½ Chrysler 1227 9¼ 8¾ 9⅛+⅛
4 2 Chrys wt 200 4⅞ 4⅝ 4⅝+⅛
15⅜ 6⅛ Chrys pf 52 9⅞ 9¼ 9⅝+⅛
29⅜ 18⅝ ChurCh .72 2.8 9 97 26 25⅛ 25⅞+⅛
29⅞ 23 CinBell 2.52 8.7 6 17 29 29 29
19¼ 14¼ CinGE 2.04 12. 8 123 17⅛ 17⅜ 17⅜+⅛
39½ 28½ CinG pf 4 12. z50 32 32 32
94½ 67¼ CinG pf9.30 14. z500 67¼ 67¼ 67¼—5¼
96½ 63½ CinG pf9.52 13. z200 72 72 72
55½ 18 CinMil 1 1.9 13 89 51½ 50½ 51⅜+⅝
25¼ 17 Citicrp 1.42 7.1 5 2632 20¼ 19⅝ 20⅛+⅜
47¼ 29⅞ CitiesSv s1.60 3.7 8 1738 42⅝ 41⅝ 42⅝+1¼
30¼ 14½ Citylnv 1.50 5.5 5 1052 27⅞ 27⅛ 27⅜+¼
2½ 1⅜ Citylnv wt 5 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜
46 22¼ Cityln pf 2 4.7 45 42½ 42¼ 42½+¼
42 29⅞ ClarkE 2.20 6.3 7 136 35 34½ 34½—⅜
52⅞ 24⅞ ClarkOil 1.40 3.0 4 161 46¼ 45⅜ 46
37⅞ 25⅞ ClvClf 1.40a 4.5 7 13 31¾ 31 31
18½ 13¼ ClevEl 2 12. 7 462 16⅞ 16⅛ 16⅛—⅛
9½ 4¾ Clevepk .60 7.1 13 140 8½ 8¼ 8½+⅜
12¼ 7⅞ Clorox .80 7.6 7 409 10½ 10⅛ 10½+⅜
11⅞ 7⅛ CluetlPe .68 7.2 5 113 9⅝ 9⅛ 9½
11⅛ 8 CluetP pf 1 10. 9 10 9⅞ 9⅞
8⅞ 4½ Coachm 38 8⅞ 8¼ 8⅞
35½ 14⅞ CoastlCp .40a 1.2 7 1035 33⅜ 31½ 33⅜+1⅞
35 23⅛ CstlCp pf1.83 5.7 4 32 32 32 —½
7⅛ 3⅝ CocaBtl .16 2.5 227 6⅝ 6⅜ 6⅝+⅛
38⅞ 28⅞ CocaCl 2.16 6.7 9 959 32½ 32⅛ 32¼+⅛
25¾ 13⅝ CldwBk .94 4.1 9 3 23 22⅝ 22⅝+⅛
13⅞ 3⅞ Coleco 7 271 11⅝ 10½ 11 +½
17⅞ 11 ColgPal 1.08 6.8 7 921 16 15⅝ 15⅞+⅛
9⅞ 6¼ CollAlk .72 8.1 8 69 8⅞ 8⅝ 8⅞+⅛
16¼ 6⅝ CollinF .32 3.0 5 24 10⅝ 10½ 10⅝+⅛
23⅞ 14¾ ColPen 1.40 7.7 4 1140 19⅛ 18⅛ 18¼—½
54 35¼ Coltlnd 2.90 6.5 5 203 45¼ 44 44½—1
47 30 ColGas 2.56 7.2 8 222 36⅜ 35½ 35⅝
56¾ 49⅛ ColGs pf5.48 11. 24 52 51⅝ 52
37⅛ 22½ ColuPct .90 1.5 8 116 34⅛ 33⅜ 33⅞—¼
25¾ 19⅛ ColSOh 2.32 11. 7 2 22 21⅜ 21⅜—½
30⅞ 17⅛ CSO pf 2.42 13. 1 18½ 18½ 18½
119⅞ 107 CSO pf n15.25 14. z10 109⅜ 109⅜ 109⅜+¼
20⅝ 18⅛ Combnlnt 1.60 8.4 6 402 19⅞ 18⅞ 19⅛+⅜
89⅞ 43½ CmbEn 1.60 3.6 13 194 83½ 81⅞ 83¼+2
13¾ 5⅛ CmbEq .90t 12. 100 7⅞ 7⅝ 7⅞+¼
18⅛ 6⅛ Comdis n.28 1.9 14 70 15⅝ 14⅞ 15 +⅛
23¾ 17½ CmwE 2.60 14. 8 656 19⅛ 19 19¼—⅛
18⅜ 14 CwE pf 1.42 9.2 4 15½ 15½ 15½—⅛
18¼ 12½ CwE pf 1.90 14. 59 13⅞ 13⅝ 13⅞+⅛
19 13½ CwE pf 2 14. 1 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛—⅛
83 53 CwE pf 8.38 15. z110 57 57 57 +1
24⅞ 16 CwE pf 2.37 15. 5 18 17⅞ 18 +¼
26½ 19¼ CwE pf 2.87 13. 23 21½ 21¼ 21¼+⅛
84 55 CwE pf 8.40 14. z2630 58 58 58 —1⅛
46½ 29⅛ Comsat 2.30 5.7 9 181 40⅝ 40 40¼+⅛
25 16¼ CoPsy s .36 1.7 18 195 22 21¼ 21¾+⅛
19¼ 13⅝ CompPS 1.88 11. 8 2 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝—⅛
42⅞ 17½ Compgr .28 1.3 9 247 28⅝ 26⅝ 28⅛+1½
29¼ 13⅝ CompScl 15 429 27⅝ 26⅝ 27¼+⅝
63⅞ 40⅞ Cmvsn 5 42 722 57⅛ 54⅞ 57 +4⅛
35½ 15⅛ ConAgr 1.50 4.3 10 45 34½ 33⅝ 34½+⅝
43½ 28¼ ConeMl 2 5.0 4 28 40½ 40⅛ 40⅛
50½ 29⅝ ConnGn 1.52 3.3 7 244 46⅝ 46⅛ 46⅜+¼
27½ 19 ConnM 2.20 8.8 14 235 25⅝ 25 25 +1⅛
17⅜ 13⅛ CnnNG 1.80 11. 8 6 16⅞ 16⅛ 16⅜
59¾ 39½ Conoco 2.20 4.0 6 859 55⅝ 54⅛ 54⅜+1
24¾ 12⅛ Conrac .80 4.5 7 86 18 17 17⅝+¼
26½ 19⅝ ConEd 2.68 11. 5 328 24 23⅜ 24 +¼
46⅞ 32¼ ConE pf 6 8 77 76⅛ 77
46½ 34½ ConE pf 5 13. 2 39 39 39
47¼ 14⅜ ConFrds 1.76 7.5 6 75 23⅞ 23½ 23½+⅜
64 48⅝ ConF pf4.50 8.1 1 55⅝ 55⅝ 55⅝+⅛
29⅞ 18 CnsFrt 1.40 5.0 6 61 27⅝ 27 27⅝+1
49 36 CnsNG 3.24 7.5 7 43 43⅝ 42⅞ 43 +¼
22¼ 15½ ConsPw 2.36 13. 7 309 18⅝ 17⅝ 18⅜+½
41⅞ 30½ CnPw pf4.50 15. z150 32½ 32½ 32½
73⅜ 52¼ CnPw pf7.76 15. z500 52½ 52½ 52½+⅛
31⅝ 26½ CnPw pr3.85 14. 59 26⅞ 26⅜ 26⅞+⅛
22⅜ 16⅞ CnPw pr2.50 14. 10 18 17⅞ 17⅞+⅛
19⅛ 14¼ CnPw pr2.23 14. 2 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝—⅛
21⅞ 15¾ CnPw pf2.43 14. 1 17⅜ 17⅜ 17⅜—¼
13¾ 6⅝ ContAir .10t 242 7⅞ 7⅞ 7⅞
8⅞ 5 CntlCop .69t 9.9 5 41 7 6⅞ 7 +⅛
31⅞ 21½ CntlCorp 2.20 8.0 5 328 27⅝ 27 27½
33 25⅞ CntlGrp 2.40 7.9 6 151 30⅞ 30⅛ 30½—⅛
21 14 CntlGp pf 2 11. 8 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛
44¼ 32⅛ CntlGp pf4.50 13. 3 36 36 36
31½ 20⅝ Contlll 1.80 6.4 5 336 28⅛ 27½ 28¼+¾
17⅝ 12⅝ ContTel 1.36 9.5 7 168 14¼ 14 14¼+¼
76½ 41⅝ CtlData .60 .9 9 1707 69 67⅛ 68⅞+1⅝
45½ 33⅞ CnDt pf 4.50 12. z150 38 37 37
47 25⅞ Conwd 2 4.5 9 12 45 43⅞ 44⅛+⅛
10⅝ 4½ CookUn .15e 2.4 7 206 6⅜ 6 6¼+⅛
51⅞ 29⅞ Coopr s1.08 2.3 12 495 47⅝ 47 47⅝+½
55 32 Coopl pf2.90 5.8 218 50⅛ 50 50⅛—⅜
29⅛ 12⅛ CoopLab .60 2.3 7 49 25⅝ 25 25⅛+⅝
14 9⅝ CoopTR .80 5.6 6 38 u14¼ 14⅛ 14¼+⅜
16⅛ 12⅝ CopT pf1.25 8.5 5 14⅜ 14⅜ 14⅜+⅛
25½ 18¾ Copelnd .92 4.0 10 27 23⅝ 23 23¼—¼
22¼ 16 Coppwd 1.48 7.7 6 11 19⅜ 19⅛ 19⅛—⅛
10⅛ 4½ Corduro .44 4.9 20 x212 9⅛ 8½ 9 +⅛
19⅜ 13 Coreln s .48 2.5 11 29 19⅝ 19⅛ 19⅛—⅛
72 45½ CornG 2.12 3.1 11 213 68⅞ 67⅜ 68⅞+⅝
30½ 20 CorrBlk 1.72 6.4 11 31 27 26⅝ 26⅝—⅛
29½ 17⅜ Cowles 1 3.8 16 13 26 25⅞ 26 +⅜
61¼ 37½ CoxBrd s.47 .9 15 101 51¼ 50½ 51⅛+⅝
8⅝ 4 Craig .06t 9 5⅝ 5⅜ 5⅝+⅛
44½ 30 Crane 1.60b 4.5 7 24 35⅞ 35⅝ 35⅞—⅛
10¼ 6⅛ CreatF .50 6.3 6 42 7⅞ 7¾ 7⅞+⅛
25⅝ 20¼ Criton s 6 122 22⅜ 20⅞ 22⅛+1⅛
37 24 CrockN 2.20 6.5 5 278 34⅛ 33⅝ 33⅝
26¼ 19 CrckN pf2.18 8.8 21 25 24⅞ 24⅞+⅛
24⅞ 14 CrmpK 1.20 6.0 5 58 20⅛ 19⅞ 20⅛+⅛
43¼ 17⅜ CrouHl s 1 2.7 16 789 37½ 36⅛ 37 +1
35 22⅛ CrwnCk 6 71 27⅝ 27¼ 27⅞+⅜
54⅝ 33½ CrwZel 2.30 4.9 10 476 47¼ 46⅞ 47 —½
63½ 43⅝ CrZel pf4.63 8.0 209 57⅝ 57 57½—½
35 25¾ CrumF s1.44 4.6 6 89 31½ 30½ 31⅜+⅞
11⅛ 6 Culbro 35 9⅞ 9½ 9⅞+⅛
36⅛ 27¼ CumEn 1.80 5.9 16 29 31⅞ 30⅞ 30½—1⅛
12⅞ 8⅝ CunnDrg .40 3.8 10 3 10½ 10½ 10½
10¼ 7⅝ Curriac 1.10 13. 10 8⅝ 8½ 8⅝—⅛
31½ 15⅞ CurtW .48 3.7 6 x126 27⅝ 26⅝ 27⅛+⅜
38½ 22¾ CurtW A 2 5.9 x3 33¾ 33⅝ 33⅝—1
28¼ 18⅛ Cyclops .88 3.5 17 26 25⅛ 25 25⅛+⅜

— D—D—D —
9⅞ 4½ DPF 5 21 7⅞ 7⅝ 7⅞+¼
10⅝ 3⅝ Damon .20 2.1 28 255 9⅝ 9⅛ 9⅝
20 12 DanRiv 1.12 7.2 4 58 15⅞ 15⅝ 15⅝—⅛
30½ 17⅛ DanaCp 1.60 7.0 6 143 23 22⅝ 23
52½ 16⅝ Daniel .30b .6 20 63 47½ 46⅜ 47½+½
45 43⅝ DartKrlt 750 44½ 43⅝ 44½+1
87⅞ 46 DataGen 15 453 72½ 70⅝ 72½+2⅝
47⅞ 16⅝ DataTer .30 1.2 20 120 25⅛ 24⅞ 25⅛+1⅛
88 44½ Datpnt s 27 115 82⅝ 81½ 82⅛+1⅝
16⅜ 9¼ Dayco .56b 4.7 5 69 12⅛ 12 12
54⅛ 35⅛ DaytHd 1.80 3.6 9 280 49⅞ 49 49⅞+½
16⅜ 12½ DaytPL 1.74 13. 7 114 13⅛ 13 13¼
42⅞ 28⅞ Deere 1.90 4.7 11 2148 40½ 39⅝ 40⅛+⅜
14⅞ 10¼ DelmP 1.48 12. 7 68 12⅜ 12⅛ 12⅛—⅛
51 31⅜ DeltaA 1.20 2.7 10 138 44¾ 44¼ 44¾+½
17 8 Deltona 53 13⅞ 13⅛ 13⅛+⅜
52⅞ 35½ DeluxC n1.56 3.3 13 50 48⅝ 47⅞ 47⅞—1⅛
20½ 15⅛ DenMfg 1.16 6.9 7 33 17 16⅞ 16⅞+⅛
21⅝ 11⅜ Dennys .88 4.7 10 63 18⅝ 18 18⅝+⅛
21⅜ 13 Dentsply .88 4.4 15 37 19½ 19 19 +⅛
14⅞ 10⅛ DeSoto 1 7.4 7 323 13⅞ 13⅛ 13½
14⅞ 10⅜ DetEd 1.60 13. 8 286 11⅞ 11⅝ 11⅝
67¼ 49 DetE pf7.68 14. z120 54 53⅝ 53⅝
66½ 48 DetE pf7.45 14. 280 53⅝ 53⅛ 53⅛—¼
66⅞ 45⅞ DetE pf7.36 14. z140 52⅝ 51⅞ 51⅞—1
24⅜ 19 DE pfF 2.75 13. 129 21 21 21
24⅛ 19½ DE pfB 2.75 13. 5 21½ 21⅜ 21⅜—⅜
91½ 65 DetE pf9.72 14. z500 69½ 69¼ 69¼—4¼
19⅞ 14½ DetE pr2.28 14. 9 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛
35 19⅞ Dexter 1 3.1 12 69 31⅞ 31⅜ 31⅞+¼
15⅞ 7 DiGior .56 6.1 8 53 9¼ 9⅛ 9⅛
27 16½ DiGior pf2.25 10. 13 21⅜ 21⅛ 21⅛—¼
21⅞ 14⅛ DialCp 1.20 6.6 6 32 18½ 18 18¼+¼
50 28⅜ Dialnt 2.20 5.9 12 132 37⅞ 36⅞ 37⅛+⅛
22½ 13⅛ Dialnt pf1.20 7.2 4 16⅜ 16⅛ 16⅛—¼
36⅝ 23⅛ DiamS 1.60 4.9 8 919 33⅛ 32⅝ 32⅝+⅛
47¼ 24⅝ Diebold .80 1.8 11 874 45 43¼ 45 +2
96⅛ 56⅛ DigitalEq 16 1223 89⅝ 88 89⅞+1⅜
18⅝ 8¼ Dillingm .70 4.4 6 168 15⅞ 15⅛ 15¾+⅝
34 20⅜ Dillingm pf2 6.6 1 30½ 30½ 30½
20 14 Dillon 1.06b 6.9 9 18 16 15⅝ 15⅝—½
53⅜ 35½ Disney .72 1.5 11 x851 47½ 47⅛ 47¼+¼
8⅝ 3⅝ Divrsfdln 7 187 7 6⅞ 7 +⅛
5⅛ 2⅝ DivrsMtg 181 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛+⅛
15⅞ 9½ DrPepper .76 5.7 11 218 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅜+⅛
22⅝ 6⅜ Documat 224 16⅝ 16 16⅜+⅞
132⅝ 36¼ Dome g .50 .4 169 122⅝ 119 122⅞+4⅞
24⅞ 16⅝ Donald n.60 2.6 10 45 22⅞ 22⅝ 22⅞+¼
9 3½ DonLJ .16 2.1 11 272 7⅞ 7⅜ 7⅝+⅜
38¼ 23⅜ Donaly 1.14 3.3 9 35 34½ 34⅜ 34⅛—¼
18 12⅛ Dorsey .80 5.2 5 7 15⅝ 15⅜ 15⅜
52⅛ 27⅜ Dover s1.04 2.1 14 19 50⅝ 50⅛ 50½+½
39½ 27⅛ DowCh 1.60 4.7 8 1429 34⅝ 33⅞ 34¼+⅜
57¼ 34⅝ DowJn 1.60 3.1 16 27 52⅛ 51½ 52⅛—¼
44 25⅝ Dravo 1.36 3.2 15 236 43 42⅛ 42⅝+⅛
79½ 47⅝ Dressr 1.20 1.6 12 798 74 72 73¾+2
17½ 13 DrexB 1.90e 12. 8 15⅞ 15⅝ 15⅞
47¼ 16⅝ Dreyfs .80 2.1 8 34 40 37½ 38 —1⅝
49½ 31⅛ duPont 2a 4.4 6 1494 45⅝ 44⅞ 45¼+⅜
42 31⅝ duPnt pf3.50 9.7 1 36 36 36 —½
52⅝ 39⅝ duPnt pf4.50 10. 33 44 43 44 +½
19¼ 14⅛ DukeP 1.92 11. 6 411 17⅜ 17⅛ 17⅛—¼
76½ 60 Duke pf6.75 9.3 2 72⅝ 71⅝ 72¼+¼
86¼ 61 Duke pf8.70 13. z100 68 68 68
81 57 Duke pf8.20 13. z50 64½ 64½ 64½+½
77½ 53¼ Duke pf7.80 13. z140 59⅞ 59⅞ 59⅞—2⅛
27½ 18⅜ Duke pf2.69 11. 2 23⅞ 23⅞ 23⅞—⅛
58⅝ 34¼ DunBr 2.04 3.6 16 158 56⅝ 55⅝ 56 +1
15⅝ 12⅝ DuqLt 1.80 14. 7 195 13⅛ 12⅞ 13⅛+⅛
19 13¼ Duq pf 2 14. z200 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛—⅛
19⅝ 13½ Duq pf 2.07 13. z250 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛+⅛
19 14⅛ Duq prK2.10 14. 3 15½ 15⅛ 15⅛
21 15 Duq pr 2.31 14. z660 16⅜ 16⅛ 16⅛—¼
25½ 20⅛ Duq pr 2.75 12. z40 23½ 23½ 23½
16 7⅝ DutchB .18 1.3 13 36 13⅞ 13⅛ 13⅞+⅜
10⅝ 4⅛ DynAm .10 1.1 13 32 9⅛ 9 9⅛

— E—E—E —
44⅞ 22½ EGG s .40 1.0 21 657 38½ 36¾ 38½+⅜
49⅞ 27⅞ E Sys 1 2.2 17 72 45⅞ 44½ 45⅞+⅞
24¼ 14⅛ EagleP .88 4.7 8 31 19 18⅝ 18⅞+⅛
19½ 13⅝ Easco 1.20 6.9 17 38 18 17⅜ 17⅜—⅛
11½ 5⅝ EastAir 114 615 8⅛ 7¾ 8 —⅛
22⅜ 17 EsAir pf2.69 14. 11 19¼ 19⅛ 19⅛—⅛
26½ 15¼ EastGF 1 4.2 10 459 23⅝ 23⅛ 23⅝+½
14½ 10¼ EastUtl 1.60 13. 7 30 12⅝ 12 12
71 42⅞ EsKod 3 4.6 10 1195 66⅝ 65½ 65⅞+⅝
34⅞ 20¼ Eaton 1.72 5.3 5 491 32⅜ 31⅞ 32⅝+⅜
20 11¼ Echlin .52 3.6 13 99 14⅞ 13⅞ 14⅛+⅛
33½ 18⅞ EckrdJk 1.20 3.9 10 290 32 30⅝ 30½+1½
33 20¼ EdisBr 1.32 4.5 8 32 29½ 29⅛ 29⅛—½
27 12⅞ Edwrds s.60 2.7 6 138 22⅝ 21⅝ 22⅛+1⅛
30½ 15⅜ ElPaso 1.48 6.7 7 963 22½ 21⅞ 22⅛
22 16 EPG dpf2.35 13. 9 17⅞ 17⅞ 17⅞—½
16 8⅝ ElcorCp .24 1.7 8 34 14⅝ 13⅝ 14⅛+⅛
13 5⅛ ElecAssc 14 199 10⅝ 9¼ 10⅛+⅝
37½ 18¾ EDS 1.12 3.4 15 39 32⅞ 32 32⅞
8½ 2⅞ ElMeMg 14 185 6⅝ 5⅝ 6⅛+⅜
10⅛ 6⅞ EMM pf1.50k 5 9⅞ 9⅞ 9⅞
30 13½ Elgin 1.60 5.8 9 76 27½ 25⅜ 27⅝+1⅝
7⅞ 2⅝ Elixir 128 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝—⅛
40⅝ 29½ EmrsEl 1.60 4.3 10 447 37 36½ 37 +½
19⅝ 8½ EmrRd 22 60 15¾ 14⅞ 15¼+⅜
22 17 EmryA 1 6.0 13 120 16⅝ 16⅜ 16⅜+½
49⅞ 23¼ Emhart 2.40 7.2 7 140 33⅞ 32⅝ 33¼
12⅞ 10⅛ EmpDs 1.44 13. 8 18 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛+⅛
5 3 EmpD pf.47 12. z200 4 4 4
5⅞ 3½ EmpD pf.50 11. z100 4½ 4½ 4½
8⅝ 6½ EmpD pf.92 12. z2000 7⅝ 7 7 —¼
26½ 10½ EmpGas s.36 1.5 12 39 24 23 24 +½
61⅞ 20⅛ EngMC s1.36 2.3 7 2241 54⅜ 50¼ 54½+4¼
19⅞ 13⅛ EnnisBF .64 3.5 7 8 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛
44¼ 24 Enserch 1.72 4.1 12 349 41⅞ 39⅞ 41⅛+2⅛
19⅞ 11⅛ Entex .88 5.5 8 152 16 15⅝ 15⅞+¼
19⅜ 6½ Envirtec .25t 152 13 11½ 13 +1⅜
23½ 17 Equifx 2.40 10. 8 18 23½ 22⅞ 23⅛+½
10⅞ 7⅝ Equimk .96 10. 6 42 9½ 9⅜ 9½—⅛
22⅛ 16⅛ Eqmk pf2.31 12. 1 18⅛ 18⅛ 18¼
46⅛ 19½ EquitG 1.80 4.2 8 78 43⅜ 42⅝ 43⅛+⅛
22½ 16⅛ EqlGs pf 2 11. z2050 19 18 18⅛—1⅛
18⅞ 11½ EqtLf 1.85e 13. 9 92 13⅞ 13⅛ 13¼+⅛
62 24⅞ Esmrk 1.84 3.2 14 286 58 57½ 57⅞+⅛
20⅞ 10¼ Esquire .80 5.1 5 27 15⅝ 14⅞ 15⅝+⅜
15⅞ 9½ EssexCh .80 5.3 8 36 13⅞ 13⅛ 13⅞+⅛
59⅛ 25 Estrin s.80 1.6 14 270 49⅞ 46 49⅛+3⅞
34⅞ 22¼ Ethyl 1.50 4.5 7 68 33⅝ 33⅛ 33⅛+⅛
25¼ 16¼ EvanP 1.60a 7.1 6 226 22⅝ 21⅞ 22⅝+1½
13 9⅛ Evan pf1.40 13. 22 10⅞ 10½ 10½
46⅞ 26 ExCelO 2 5.0 7 191 41 39 40⅛—2⅛
73½ 52 Exxon 5.60 8.0 6 2103 70⅛ 68⅝ 69⅝+1¼

— F—F—F —
31½ 21⅝ FMC 1.40 5.3 6 314 26⅞ 26½ 26½
38 27⅞ FMC pf 2.25 6.6 4 34⅛ 33⅞ 34 —⅜
15¼ 7⅝ Fabrge .48 3.7 12 123 13⅛ 12⅝ 13 +⅜
7⅞ 4 FabriClr .28 4.5 5 45 6¼ 6⅛ 6¼
7⅛ 4⅝ FacetEnt .15e 2.8 77 5 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅜+⅛
29⅞ 20⅝ Fairchd s.72 2.7 7 1005 26⅞ 26⅛ 26⅞+1⅛
16⅝ 9¼ FamDlr .44 3.1 7 27 14¼ 13⅝ 14⅛+⅛
9⅝ 2¾ FarahMf 18 100 6⅞ 6⅝ 6⅞—⅛
5⅝ 3 Fedders 136 5 4⅝ 5 +¼
50 26 FedCo 2.40 5.0 15 6 48⅝ 48 48 —¼
76½ 31⅞ FedExpr 16 689 67¼ 65½ 66⅝+1⅝
24⅞ 12½ FdMog 1.20 6.0 7 140 20¼ 19⅞ 20
17⅞ 11⅞ FedNM 1.28 9.2 9 1726 13⅞ 13½ 13⅞+⅜
35 22⅞ FedPB 1 3.7 7 21 27 26¾ 27 +½
20½ 12 FdSignl s.80 4.3 8 44 18½ 17⅞ 18½+⅜
36¼ 21¼ FedDSt 1.80 5.5 8 137 33 32⅝ 32⅝—⅜
25 17 Ferro 1.20 5.7 6 69 21⅝ 21 21
15⅞ 5⅞ FidFin .40 2.9 44 52 13⅞ 13½ 13⅝+⅛
34⅝ 24⅞ FidUnl 2.80 9.6 5 6 29⅞ 29¼ 29¼
29⅞ 22½ Fldcst 2 7.4 5 27 26⅞ 26⅞ 26⅞—⅛
16⅞ 7 Filmwy .20b 2.1 74 9⅞ 9⅝ 9⅝+⅛
10⅞ 4¼ Filmwy pf 11 7⅛ 7 7 —⅛
13¼ 10⅞ FnCoAm s.68 6.4 5 131 11 10½ 10⅝—⅛
21½ 10⅛ FinSBar 1 5.8 9 21 17⅜ 17¼ 17⅜+⅛
42⅞ 20⅞ FlntFed 1.05t 7 215 34⅛ 34⅛ 34½
10¼ 6⅛ Firestn .30i 209 8⅞ 8⅝ 8⅝+⅛
21 10⅛ FtCarl .80 5.0 8 784 15⅞ 15½ 15⅞
18⅛ 10⅛ FstChic 1.20 8.2 6 124 14⅝ 14½ 14⅝+⅛
48½ 32½ FtBnTx 1.84 4.1 8 713 44⅝ 44⅛ 44⅜+⅛
47¼ 32⅝ FtInBn 1.80 4.2 8 142 43 42⅝ 43 +½
54 16⅝ FstMiss .50 1.0 20 176 48⅝ 47¼ 48⅛+1⅛
35 24⅝ FstNBo 2.20 6.8 4 161 32½ 32 32⅛—⅛
24¾ 16⅜ FNSiBn 2.20 9.9 5 8 22⅝ 22 22 —⅜
13⅞ 3⅞ FstPa .22i 133 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅝—⅛
2⅞ 1⅜ FstPa wt 48 ⅝ ⅝ ⅝
2½ 1⅛ FtPaMtg 76 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
22⅞ 13½ FtUnRl 1.36 6.3 11 20 21½ 21 21½+½
7⅞ 5½ FtVaBk .52 7.6 5 31 7 6⅞ 6⅞+⅛
28 19⅛ FtWisc 1.88 7.9 4 5 24⅜ 23⅜ 23⅞—⅜
35⅛ 21⅜ FischCp 1.50 4.6 8 49 32⅞ 32⅛ 32⅝+⅛
10⅝ 5⅝ FishFds .36 4.8 13 294 8⅛ 7⅞ 8⅛+⅛
34⅛ 15⅛ FishrScl .52b 1.6 9 99 32⅞ 32 32⅞+1⅛
9⅞ 5⅛ FleetEnt .52 5.9 83 8⅞ 8⅝ 8⅞+⅛
25 15¼ Fleming 1.12 5.0 8 19 22⅛ 22⅛ 22⅛—⅛
22½ 12⅛ FlexlV .80 3.6 14 2383 u22⅝ 21⅝ 22¼+1¼
13⅞ 10¼ Flexi pf1.61 14. 9 11⅞ 11⅞ 11⅞+⅛
35¼ 24⅛ FlightSf s.16 .5 24 127 30⅝ 29⅞ 30⅛+1
68 46½ FlaECst .30e .5 7 5 66 65 65 —1
28⅞ 19⅞ FlaPL 2.72 10. 6 513 26⅛ 26 26⅛
15⅝ 12⅛ FlaPw s1.56 11. 7 535 14 13⅞ 14 +⅛
38⅛ 18⅝ FlaSt s 1 3.0 6 57 33 32⅝ 33 +⅛
54½ 36⅝ Fluor s .80 1.6 19 705 50¾ 49⅞ 50¼+⅛
37⅞ 20⅝ FooteC 2 5.3 9 33 37⅝ 37⅛ 37⅝+⅛
43⅝ 21⅝ FordM 1.20 4.3 1257 27⅝ 27⅛ 27⅝+⅝
31¼ 20½ ForMK 2 7.1 8 35 28⅛ 28 28⅛+⅛
12⅜ 9¼ FtDear 1.24 12. 14 10⅛ 10 10⅛+⅛
55½ 35⅝ FrtHow 1.48 2.8 12 10 53⅛ 53½ 53⅝—⅛
47½ 18⅝ FosWh .72 1.7 14 120 43½ 42½ 43⅛+1
8⅛ 3⅝ Folomat 171 6⅞ 6⅝ 6⅞
48½ 19½ FourPho 13 133 28⅛ 27½ 28⅛+1⅛
14¼ 7¼ FoxStaP .68 5.8 6 62 11⅝ 11½ 11⅝+⅛
55 30½ Foxbro 1.30 2.7 14 66 49 48⅜ 49 +⅝
15⅞ 6⅛ FrankM .48 3.6 6 559 13⅝ 13⅛ 13⅛+⅜
70⅞ 31⅛ FrptM s 1 1.6 18 1470 61⅞ 58⅝ 61⅞+4
13⅞ 6⅛ Frigtm .30 3.4 9 22 9 8⅞ 8⅞
32⅞ 23⅞ Fruehf 2.40 8.8 6 194 27⅛ 26⅞ 27⅛+⅜
22⅛ 11 Fuqua .50 3.0 4 470 16⅞ 16⅜ 16⅞+⅛
18⅛ 12⅝ Fuqa pf1.25 8.4 7 14⅞ 14⅝ 14⅝—⅛

— G—G—G —
14⅛ 7⅜ GAF .80 6.2 7 152 13 12⅝ 12⅞+⅛
18 11⅜ GAF pf 1.20 7.6 17 15⅞ 15⅜ 15⅞
46 24⅝ GATX 2.20 5.9 7 66 37⅞ 36⅞ 37⅜+⅛
56½ 32 GAT pf 2.50 5.3 1 47⅛ 47⅛ 47⅛—1⅜
56¼ 44½ GCA s .20 .4 21 451 49⅝ 47⅞ 49⅞+2½
18 7⅜ GDV 6 82 14⅝ 13⅞ 14⅝
5 2⅜ GF Eqp 25 40 4⅝ 4½ 4½
44⅞ 18⅛ GK Tec 1.50 3.5 7 251 43⅝ 42⅝ 42⅞+⅝
52½ 22½ GK pf 1.94 3.8 10 51 50⅝ 50¼+⅝
3¼ 1⅜ GMR Pr 55 3 2⅞ 3
32⅞ 23⅞ GalvHo s.32 1.1 17 191 30⅛ 29 30⅛+1⅛
36½ 20 GaSk pf1.75 5.1 4 34½ 34¼ 34¼—2
57⅝ 39 Gannett 2 3.6 14 117 56 55⅜ 55⅝+¾
12 5½ GapStr .38 3.8 5 19 9⅞ 9⅝ 9⅞
24⅞ 13½ Garfink 1.30 5.4 8 66 23⅜ 22⅝ 22⅝+⅜
16 10½ GasSvc 1.28 9.9 7 51 13⅛ 12⅝ 12⅛—⅛
17⅜ 8⅛ Gatewy .60 3.8 5 7 15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅛—⅛
41⅞ 34⅝ Gearht s.20 .5 25 137 37⅝ 36⅝ 37⅝+⅛
43½ 22⅝ Gelco 1.44 3.8 7 69 39 38 38 —⅛
33 20⅞ GemCo 60 9 30½ 30 30½+⅜
17½ 13½ Gemin 1.80 12. 1 15⅜ 15⅜ 15⅜—¼
20⅝ 11¼ GAInv 2.12e 11. 44 18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅝—½
79 39⅝ GnAmO .60b .8 20 147 74⅝ 73 74 +1⅛
17⅜ 13⅞ GnBcsh .80 4.8 4 9 16½ 16½ 16½—⅛
24⅝ 16 GCinm .80 3.5 10 121 23⅝ 22⅝ 23⅛+⅜
85⅞ 40 GDynam 1.28 1.8 9 620 69⅝ 68⅛ 68⅞+⅜
58⅝ 44 GenEl 3 5.7 8 1046 52⅞ 52⅛ 52⅝+⅝
36⅞ 23½ GnFds 2.20 7.2 6 209 30½ 30 30⅛+⅜
43⅞ 17⅝ GnGth 15.60e 12 45 18 17⅝ 17⅝—⅛
22¼ 13 GnHost .80 4.7 2 22 17⅛ 17 17 —⅛
84⅝ 36½ GnInst .30 1.3 12 254 79 76 78¼+3½
69¼ 38 GnInstr pf3 4.7 20 64 62⅝ 64 +2½
30⅞ 19 GnMills 1.48 5.4 8 88 27⅞ 27⅛ 27⅞+⅜
64⅝ 39½ GMot 3.85e 7.3 86 2206 52⅝ 51⅞ 52⅛+1¼
43⅝ 32 GMot pf3.75 11. x30 34⅛ 33⅞ 33⅞—1
58 43¼ GMot pf 5 11. x36 45⅝ 44¼ 44⅞—1⅛
24⅛ 12⅛ GnPort .80 3.8 5 360 21½ 20½ 21⅛+⅜
9⅛ 3⅞ GPU 7 911 5⅞ 5⅝ 5⅝+⅛
13⅛ 6¾ GnRefr 5 236 8½ 7⅞ 8 —⅛
46⅜ 28¼ GnSignl 1.28 3.0 11 185 43¼ 42 43⅛+⅝
9⅞ 6⅞ GnSteel .44 5.0 7 33 8⅞ 8⅝ 8⅞+⅛
29⅛ 23 GTE 2.72 11. 8 1110 25⅜ 25¼ 25⅜+⅛
27⅞ 22⅛ GTE pf 2.50 10. 5 24⅜ 24⅛ 24⅛+⅛
24¼ 17⅜ GTE pf 2.48 13. 17 19⅞ 19⅛ 19½—⅛
13⅛ 9⅝ GTFl pf1.30 13. z200 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛
23⅞ 12⅝ GTire 1.50 7.7 21 135 20 19⅝ 19⅞+⅜
5⅝ 2⅞ Genesco 231 123 4¼ 4⅛ 4⅛
40½ 17¼ Genst g1.60 8 78 34¼ 32¼ 33⅞+1⅛
34½ 18 Gst pf 1.68 5.6 6 31 30 30 —¼
29 18⅛ GenuPt 1.04 3.8 12 452 27½ 27⅛ 27⅛+¼
34⅝ 21½ GaPac 1.20 4.8 10 1135 25⅝ 24⅞ 25 +⅛
36 26⅝ GaPac pfB 7.5 37 30⅛ 30 30
22⅞ 16⅛ GaPw pf2.56 14. 7 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝
22½ 16½ GaPw pf2.52 14. 12 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛
25⅛ 19⅛ GaPw pf2.75 13. 5 20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝
77½ 50 GaPw pf7.72 14. z160 56 55 55
107 35⅝ Geosrc .92 .9 19 93 97⅝ 96⅝ 97⅛
28⅞ 17⅝ GerbPd 1.74 7.2 7 117 24⅛ 23⅞ 24⅛
97⅞ 46 Getty 1.80a 2.1 9 241 86⅜ 85 85⅞
18⅜ 12½ Getty pf1.20 7.7 1 15⅞ 15⅝ 15⅝
8⅝ 4⅛ GiantPC 27 5½ 5⅛ 5⅛
14⅛ 6⅛ GibrFn .40 6.2 23 70 9⅞ 9⅝ 9⅝
42⅞ 18½ GldLew s 1 2.9 7 975 35⅞ 34⅝ 34⅝
21⅜ 12 GiffHill .92 4.5 8 108 20⅜ 19¾ 20⅛
31 17⅝ Gillette 1.90 6.9 7 548 28⅜ 27⅝ 27⅝
13⅛ 7⅛ Ginosinc .44 4.4 30 10 9⅞ 10
25⅛ 15⅛ GleasW .80 3.7 7 24 21⅜ 21½ 21⅛
56 26⅝ GlobM s .20 .4 17 848 50⅛ 49⅝ 50
33⅞ 12½ GldNugt 56 480 28⅞ 27⅜ 28
19½ 11⅛ GldWFn .54 3.0 7 172 18 17⅞ 17⅞
24 16⅛ Gdrich 1.56 6.9 6 233 22⅝ 21⅝ 22⅛
16⅜ 10⅝ Goodyr 1.30 8.2 7 558 16⅛ 15⅝ 15⅞
29 17 GordJw .72 2.8 5 33 25⅝ 25⅛ 25⅝
29 19⅛ Gould 1.72 7.6 7 915 23⅞ 22⅝ 22⅞
52 32⅝ Grace 2.30 4.9 8 307 47⅝ 46⅞ 47
40¼ 25 Grainger 1 2.9 11 72 34⅝ 33⅝ 34
14⅞ 9⅝ GraniteV 1 8.0 5 77 12⅝ 12½ 12½
12 9 GrayDr .80 8.0 8 69 10⅛ 10 10
8¾ 4⅛ GtAlPc 303 6⅛ 5⅝ 6
34⅞ 17⅝ GtLkInt .68a 2.1 8 61 32⅝ 32 32⅛
36 23½ GNIrn 3.75e 12. 11 10 31½ 30⅝ 31
39⅞ 27⅝ GtNoNk 1.60 4.4 6 439 36⅞ 35⅞ 36
26½ 14 GtWFin .88 4.9 6 184 18½ 18 18
18⅝ 11⅛ Greyh 1.20 8.1 6 458 15⅛ 14⅞ 14⅞
4⅛ 1½ Greyhnd wt 109 2⅛ 2¼ 2¼
18 8⅛ GrowG .44b 2.7 12 392 16⅝ 15⅝ 16
7 3⅝ GthRty 20 5⅛ 5⅛ 5
32½ 16¼ Grumm 1.20 4.7 11 96 26¼ 25⅜ 25⅞
24⅞ 18⅝ Grum pf2.80 13. 8 21⅝ 21 21
24⅜ 18 Guardin .40 1.9 9 82 21⅜ 20⅝ 20⅞
20⅞ 13¼ GlfWst s .75 4.8 4 783 18⅞ 18⅛ 18⅛
120½ 69⅝ GlfW pf3.87 3.5 1 111½ 111½ 111½
52 30⅝ GlfW pf2.50 5.2 4 47⅝ 47⅝ 47⅝
54⅞ 30⅛ GulfOil 2.50 5.9 5 1875 42⅝ 41⅝ 42
37⅞ 16¼ GulfRes .50 2.0 11 280 25⅛ 23⅞ 25
47⅝ 20⅛ GulfR pf1.30 4.3 2 30 30 30
43½ 19⅝ GulfR pf1.60 5.4 1 29½ 29½ 29½
12⅝ 9 GlfStUt 1.36 12. 5 272 11⅛ 10⅞ 11
44 34½ GlfSU pf4.40 12. z50 36 36 36
25⅛ 13¾ GulfUtd 1.24 6.0 7 472 20⅝ 19⅝ 20
52¼ 38 GlfU pf 3.78 8.4 5 45⅛ 45 45
17⅜ 10⅛ Gulton .60 4.0 7 113 14⅝ 14⅛ 14⅞

— H—H—H —
10⅝ 4 HMW 3 40 6⅝ 6½ 6½
25½ 16½ HackW 2.20 12. 7 12 19⅝ 19 19
7 4⅝ Halaco 17 17 6 5⅞ 5⅞
31 20½ HallFB 1.54 5.3 10 90 29⅛ 28⅞ 28⅞
139¼ 71⅞ Hallibt 2 1.5 18 686 131⅝ 127⅞ 131
32 18 HamrP 1.50 5.3 5 49 28⅜ 28 28
14⅞ 10⅛ HanJS 1.54e 13. 43 12⅛ 11⅞ 12
18⅝ 13⅜ HanJI 1.84a 12. 7 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛
14⅞ 7⅞ Hndlmn 1 8.2 7 69 12⅝ 12⅛ 12
66½ 21½ HandyH .70 1.1 17 110 62⅝ 57⅝ 62
44⅝ 28⅝ Hanna 5.9 5 47 35 34⅝ 35
38⅛ 26 HarBrJ 1.60 4.8 6 56 33⅛ 33 33
19⅝ 10⅜ Hardees .32 1.9 5 114 17⅞ 16¼ 17
41⅜ 23⅞ Harlnd s.80 2.1 15 4 37½ 37⅜ 37
21¼ 11½ Harnisht .40 2.7 22 193 15 14⅝ 14
29⅝ 22½ HarrBk 2 7.5 6 46 27 26⅜ 26
46⅜ 26⅝ Harris .80 1.8 17 346 44 41⅛ 44
36½ 28⅝ Harsco 2 6.0 6 27 34 33⅛ 33
15¼ 9⅛ HartSM 1 6.9 5 67 14½ 14⅜ 14
33¾ 19⅝ HarteHk .48 2.2 14 33 31¼ 30⅝ 31
9⅞ 6 HartfZd .40 5.1 6 20 7⅞ 7⅝ 7⅝
15½ 11½ HattSe 1.62 12. 9 14 13⅝ 13⅛ 13
25½ 18¼ HwllEl 2.44 12. 7 42 22⅛ 22⅛ 22
14¾ 7¼ HavesA .10t 19 11⅝ 11 11
30⅞ 14⅛ Hazeltn .80 3.0 10 14 26⅝ 26⅜ 26
18⅝ 9⅞ Hecks .30 1.8 7 83 16⅝ 15⅝ 16
53⅝ 16¼ HeclaM 10 377 46⅛ 44 44
35⅝ 21¼ HelimB .80 2.4 10 41 33⅝ 33¼ 33
46⅝ 34⅜ HeinzH 2.40 5.5 7 107 44¼ 43 43
9⅞ 5½ HelenaC 7 31 8 7⅝ 7
31⅞ 14 Helrint 1.30 6.3 5 183 20⅝ 19¾ 20
87⅞ 32⅝ HelmrP .44 .6 23 122 79 76⅝ 77
4⅝ 2⅞ HemCap 29 4 3⅝ 3
8⅝ 7⅝ HemInc .75e 9.2 12 8⅛ 8⅛ 8
25 15⅝ Hercuis 1.20 5.4 6 311 22⅝ 22⅛ 22
26⅛ 20 Hershy 1.60 6.4 6 28 25⅛ 24⅞ 24
11⅛ 6 Hesston .10e 1.0 11 34 10 9⅝ 9
16⅝ 12 Hesm pf1.60 10. 7 16 15⅞ 15
34½ 23⅝ Heublin 1.66 5.6 8 255 30 29⅝ 29
78⅝ 51¼ HewlPk .48 .5 18 958 75⅝ 74⅛ 75
46½ 24½ Hexcel n.52 1.3 19 23 41⅝ 41⅛ 41
26 12⅝ HiShear .50b 2.4 7 181 21⅜ 20⅝ 21
19 7 HiVolt .14 .9 18 461 15⅞ 15⅛ 15
37⅛ 26¼ Hillenbd 1.30 3.6 7 11 36⅝ 36⅛ 36
48⅝ 25½ Hilton 1.36 3.1 12 305 44⅝ 43½ 43
22⅝ 12½ Hobart 1.32 6.9 7 68 19 18⅞ 18
32½ 13⅝ Holiday .70 2.5 11 1969 28 27⅝ 27
48 22⅛ HlldvA 1.70t 4.1 5 41⅝ 40⅞ 41
69 18⅝ HollyS 14 84 57⅝ 56⅛ 56
10⅝ 7½ HmeG pf1.10 13. 6 8⅝ 8½ 8
73½ 46⅝ Homst s 12 1898 69¼ 63⅝ 6
28⅝ 21 Honda .38r 1.6 6 12 24⅛ 24 24
101 65¼ Honwll 3 3.4 9 588 90 88½ 8
19⅝ 12⅝ HoovU 1.24 6.7 10 x58 18½ 18¼ 18
15 13½ HorizBn pf1.28 9.1 4 18 14 14 1
11⅞ 3⅞ Horizon 26 124 9⅞ 9⅜ 9
54⅞ 32⅝ HospCo s.40 .8 21 552 47⅝ 46⅛ 4
20⅝ 12 Hosilnti .60 3.2 7 138 18⅝ 18 1
34⅝ 27½ HougM 1.60 4.7 8 44 34⅝ 34 3
6⅞ 3⅜ HousFb .20 3.4 13 70 5⅞ 5⅝ 5
20⅞ 13⅝ HoushF 1.60 9.0 5 334 18⅛ 17⅞ 17
46 31 HouF pf2.37 6.0 2 39⅝ 39⅝ 3
33⅞ 20¼ HouF pf2.50 9.1 7 28⅛ 27⅞ 2
31⅞ 24⅜ Housln 2.68 10. 6 130 26⅜ 26⅛ 2
50⅞ 28⅜ HousNG 1.30 2.6 10 297 49⅝ 49⅛ 4
35 25⅛ HouORoy n.73e 2.2 35 32⅜ 32⅛ 3
25½ 15 Howel s .40 1.9 4 25 20⅝ 20⅛ 2
29⅞ 10⅝ HowelPl n 56 265 28⅛ 27⅛ 2
18⅝ 13⅛ Hubbrd 1.88 11. 8 10 17⅞ 16⅜ 1
33 17⅝ HudMn s1.20 47 27 2
22⅛ 12½ Huffy s .60 3.2 7 68 18⅝ 18⅛ 1
84⅞ 42⅛ HughsTl 1.12 1.5 17 876 76⅞ 75⅝ 7
62⅝ 30⅝ Human s.75 1.3 21 x251 58⅛ 56⅝ 5
23⅞ 17 Huma pf2.50 13. x43 19⅜ 19⅛ 1
14⅝ 8½ HuntCh .40 3.3 9 38 12 11⅞ 1
45⅝ 26 HuttEF s.80 2.1 6 549 37⅞ 36⅝ 3

— I—I—I —
33⅞ 17⅛ IC Ind 2 6.9 6 232 29 28⅛ 2
50 30⅞ IC In pf3.50 8.1 37 43⅛ 42⅝ 4
5⅝ 2⅛ ICN 593 5⅛ 4⅞
43⅝ 26⅝ INACp s2.20 5.3 6 318 41⅞ 40⅞
16¼ 12⅞ INAIn 1.74 12. 8 14⅞ 14⅛ 1
24⅞ 9⅛ IU Int 1.10 5.4 4 787 20⅛ 19⅛
88 36 IU IntA 10 78⅞ 76⅛ 7
36½ 14⅞ IUInt pf1.36 4.5 6 30⅛ 30
24¼ 18⅛ IdahoP 2.52 12. 9 66 21⅝ 21⅛
29⅛ 16½ IdealB 1.60 6.1 5 204 26⅞ 25⅝
6½ 3⅝ IdealT .24t 4.7 28 116 5⅛ 5
22½ 15⅞ IllPow 2.36 12. 7 342 19⅞ 19⅝ 19
20 16 IlPow pf2.13 12. z70 17¼ 17¼ 17
44⅞ 22 IlPow pf4.47 12. z2400 36⅝ 34 34
29¼ 20¼ ITW 3.7 8 1 27 27

(Continued on Page 10)

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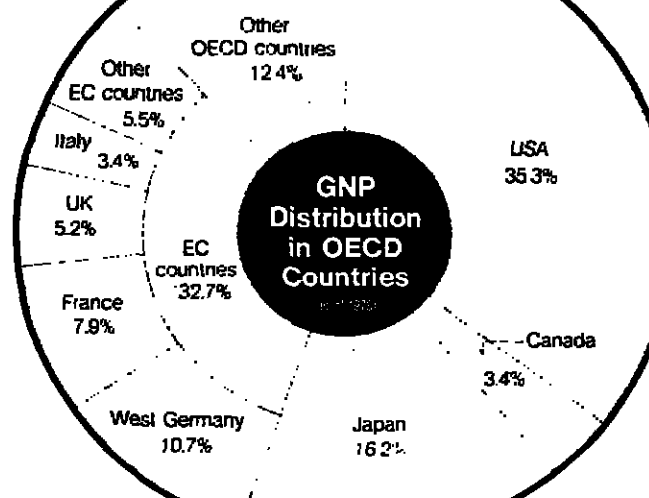

GROWTH POTENTIAL
- High savings ratio
- High plant and equipment investment/GNP ratio
- High productivity

SOCIAL FACTORS
- Effective management
- Good labor-management relations
- High worker morale
- High level of education
- Good government/business cooperation

POLITICAL STABILITY
- Stable conservative government
- Growing importance in world economy

ENERGY EFFICIENCY
- High energy-saving consciousness (Target: 7% saving per year)
- High degree of energy-saving technologies

Timely information is more important today than it has ever been before. Nomura recognized this importance years ago and began to gather, categorize, and systematize a lot of information.

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هكذا من الأصل

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To Seek e Aid for 'd World

inued from Page 7)

'as oblique, but none-, to what U.S. officials ly referred to as extor-ands by Third World in the United Nations. mold and adapt," Mr. the joint session, "you nfident that your deci-ot be determined or re-in some other setting. al pressure or unwar-ence from any interna-n which might under-ntegrity would be nei-ry nor desirable."

r's highly complimen-ent that both the Bank are rapidly adapting to and the ability of the as they exist to "pro-poor" was dramatical-from the view deliv-eading spokesman for Vorld, the chairman of . Amir Jamal.

l, the Tanzanian Min-nance (who played a in trying to get the the sessions) levelled strongest criticism of d the Bank ever made he United Nations. He d the richer nations "lip service to free e following a protec-y.

med what he said was ibility" on the part of d he paid tribute to the MF Managing Director Larosiere in trying to eds of poor countries. at bitterly, Mr. Jamal at the "IMF has not ed with either the phi-the resources to deal external shocks such as d grain prices, costs of rampant inflation in al countries combined ing terms of trade for al economies."

Mr. Jamal said, the ot understand how a y operates. "If in an in-economy a boiler it can probably be re-hours. With us it can rent. If the boiler of a te coffee-curing works may take 48 weeks to placement. And in the the effects on overall ernment revenue and ving, as well as storage significant."

an Prices Ease

Reuters

EN — The cost of liv-ll a provisional 0.1 per-tember, giving a 5.1 ar-on-year gain com-5.5 percent increase to August, the Federal fice said Tuesday.

IMF Credit Relaxation Backed

By Hobart Rowen
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Steps taken by the International Monetary Fund to let its poor member nations borrow larger amounts over a longer time period have been endorsed by the finance minister of India.

Ramaswamy Venkataraman said in an interview that he reacted favorably to the new measures, outlined in a communique issued Monday by the Interim Committee of the IMF, even though they did not fully meet demands of the bloc of poor nations.

The Interim Committee is the policy-making board of the IMF, which meets just before the joint annual meeting of the fund and World Bank.

"No one expected that the recommendations of the Group of 24 representing the less developed countries would be accepted immediately," said Mr. Venkataraman, one of the Third World's leading economic spokesmen. But he noted that the communique had promised to consider the issues raised by the group "with the view to arriving at widely acceptable solutions."

Special Class of Loans

Mr. Venkataraman welcomed a decision by the Interim Committee that eventually could make sizable amounts of money available for a special class of loans for poor countries. These funds would come from repayments of about $4 billion in loans made by the IMF's Trust Fund, which originally advanced the money to borrowing nations out of profits from sales of gold.

"There was talk of winding up the Trust Fund," Mr. Venkataraman said, "but [Interim Committee members] have decided not to do that completely."

Mr. Venkataraman, head of the ministries of Finance and Industry, conceded that the IMF — through the Interim Committee — had made its first priority the fight against inflation, although he has been saying privately that "a little bit of inflation is better than deflation."

He suggested that "the Interim Committee is still thinking in conventional terms. It was thinking of controlling inflation in their respective countries, but how they will do it, we do not know."

Demand Management

The minister argued that inflation can be controlled either by demand management or supply management, and "the Interim Committee was not thinking of supply management, it was thinking of demand management."

His own belief is that the fight against inflation would be better served by changing policy toward the supply-side measures. These generally refer to such measures as stimulation of business investment.

Mr. Venkataraman also agreed with the Interim Committee's support of the abandonment of protectionist trade policies. He believes that these, more than generalizations about inflation, are the important issues facing the world's economies. Unless industrial nations relax some of their protectionist measures, the poor nations "will not earn enough foreign exchange to be able to purchase goods from the developed world," he said.

He also insisted that ultimately both the IMF and the World Bank will have to accept the PLO in their institutions. "What can they do as observers?" he asked rhetorically.

Mr. Venkataraman argued that as long as the United Nations "as the parent body" accepts the PLO, the IMF and World Bank, as subordinate bodies, should do the same. Others maintain, however, that on the organizational question, both the IMF and Bank are legally independent of the UN.

Energy-Short 'Global Slum' Is Envisioned

By Fred Farris
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Developing countries could become "a giant global slum" unless huge amounts of capital, technology and political are mobilized to meet impending energy shortages in the next 20 years, an international symposium heard Tuesday.

Maurice Strong, chairman of International Development Corp., a private consulting firm, said, "The oil-importing developing countries will now need an average of some $70 billion in each of the next 20 years for energy investment alone, as compared to the $25 billion they are currently investing."

"This is in addition to the $90 billion they will require each year to meet their oil import bills," he said. "It is inconceivable that they will be able to meet the tripling of their investment requirements and their massive oil import costs unless the international community undertakes special measures to mobilize and make available the capital they will require."

Mr. Strong spoke at a symposium of banking and finance officials attending the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank. The symposium was sponsored by the European Management Forum and the International Herald Tribune.

He noted that the World Bank had allotted $25 billion to help developing countries meet energy needs during the next five years.

"This would undoubtedly generate several times that amount in investment from other sources but would still fall short of providing the aggregate needs of these countries," Mr. Strong said.

Jean Mayer, a nutritionist and president of Tufts University, said that developing countries were also challenged by a growing shortfall between food production and requirements because of population growth in poorer countries.

"If the developing countries are to meet the food needs of populations growing at between 2 to 3.5 percent a year, and if in addition there is to be an improvement in their nutritional state, agricultural output must rise at between 3 to 4.5 percent a year," he said.

This could be accomplished by a "substantial commitment from the international financial community" to extend the so-called Green Revolution of new strains of higher-yielding grains, expand research and development toward less energy-dependent foods, Mr. Mayer said.

At the symposium, the International Herald Tribune cited five international bankers as the "most innovative" in their fields. They were chosen in a poll of international bankers.

They were Wilfried Guth, board member of the Deutsche Bank in Frankfurt, for Europe; Michael Sandberg, chairman of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp., based in Hong Kong, for Asia; Abdulla Ammar Saudi, president of the Arab Banking Corp., Manama, Bahrain, for the Middle East and Africa; Agustin Legoretta, president, Banco Nacional de Mexico, for Central and South America, and Walter Wriston, chairman of the New York-based Citibank.

The awards were presented by Katharine Graham, board chairman of The Washington Post Co. and a co-chairman of the Herald Tribune.

Unctad Estimates Debt

United Press International

GENEVA — Developing countries now have debts amounting to $451 billion against $87 billion nine years ago, the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development said Tuesday. The Unctad secretariat said debt servicing has risen from $11 billion annually to $88 billion, which represents 22 percent of developing countries' exports.

Final, Urgent Address

McNamara Appeals For Expanded Bank

By Hobart Rowen
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — To meet the rising demand for loans from poor countries and to facilitate China's entry as the World Bank's newest and most populous member, World Bank President Robert McNamara Tuesday called for a major expansion of the institution's lending potential for the next ten years.

In an emotional address to the annual joint meeting here of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, Mr. McNamara said that with huge increases in the poor nations' oil bills and the certainty of continued inflation, the Bank couldn't meet rising commitments over the next decade unless its authority to lend money is substantially increased.

The speech was Mr. McNamara's last to the Bank-IMF meeting; he announced last summer that he will retire in mid-1981, when he will be 65 and will have served as president of the Bank for 13 years. His successor has not yet been chosen.

Mr. McNamara took the occasion to blame the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries for the current world economic crisis, saying that the poor nations could not continue to finance the deficits arising out of last year's 100-percent increase in oil prices.

He said that OPEC's price increases had slowed economic growth in the Third World, and thus made "their rate of social advance... substantially more difficult." Over the next five years, Mr. McNamara said the per capita growth gain in the Third World would slump to 1.8 percent from the 2.7 percent level of the 1970s.

His proposal to enlarge the Bank's scope is likely to prove controversial in view of the fact that the capital of the institution has just been increased from about $45 billion to $65 billion. U.S. officials said privately that it may not have been prudent to raise the question of yet another increase in the Bank's size before Congress has approved appropriations for the U.S. share of the present capital increases.

But Mr. McNamara contends that inflation is eroding the real value of bank loans, just when the Bank proposes to expand loans for energy development, to help meet balance-of-payments problems, and to begin to advance substantial loans to China.

World Bank officials said that compared to loans of just under $12 billion this year, the tentative schedule calls for the Bank's commitments to rise to about $20 billion by 1985. In his speech, Mr. McNamara called for the kind of expansion that would run the total [in constant dollars] to $30 billion annually, of which $3.5 billion would be for China.

President Carter pledged support Tuesday, at least in principle, to an expanded World Bank. But no major nations have taken a stand on just how the expansion should be accomplished, and some of the ideas floated by Mr. McNamara are bound to be controversial, and almost certain to be opposed by the more conservative members of the banking world.

A key question relates to Mr. McNamara's argument that the Bank ought to be permitted to make loans going beyond the total of its subscribed capital and reserves. When the Bank and IMF were created in 1944, the Bank was limited to a one-for-one, or dollar-for-dollar, ratio of its subscribed capital and reserves.

An alternative way of financing the total package which Mr. McNamara envisions is to maintain the Bank's equity structure as it is, and to create a new affiliate, with separate financing, to make loans specifically for energy development in the Third World.

Tokyo Exchange

September 30, 1980

	Yen		Yen
Asahi Chem.	191	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	204
Asahi Glass	430	Mitsubi Chem.	241
Canon	700	Mitsubi Corp.	680
Dai Nip. Print	564	Mitsubi Elec	222
Fuji Bank	418	Mitsui Co.	680
Fuji Photo	735	Mitsukoshi	420
Hitachi	200	Nissan Elec.	579
Honda Motor	510	Nippon Steel	146
C. Itoh	430	Sharp	644
I.H.I.	184	Sony Corp	3,090
Japan Air L.	2,770	Sumitomo Bank	418
Kansai El. Pwr.	902	Sumitomo Chem.	138
Kao Soap	474	Sumitomo Metal	N.A.
Kawasaki Steel	145	Taisho Marine	N.A.
Kirin Brewery	404	Takeda	665
Komatsu	386	Teijin	140
Kubota	379	Tokyo Marine	652
Matsu El. Ind.	819	Toray	229
Matsu E. Wks	585	Toyota	762

New Index : 488.79 ; Previous : 488.12
Nikkei-DJ Index : 7,870.66 ; Previous : 7,840.75

European Gold Markets

September 30, 1980

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	670.00	666.75	—12.50
Zurich	672.50	667.50	—15.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	668.34	666.75	—9.14

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Strike	28 Nov. 80	26 Feb. 81	Options
570	26.00-30.00	65.00-70.00	for
690	30.00-34.00	59.00-64.00	May 1981
710	15.00-19.00	53.00-58.00	start on
720	11.00-15.00	47.00-52.00	3 Nov. 80
750	7.00-10.00	41.00-46.00	

Put options upon request
Gold 666.00-669.00

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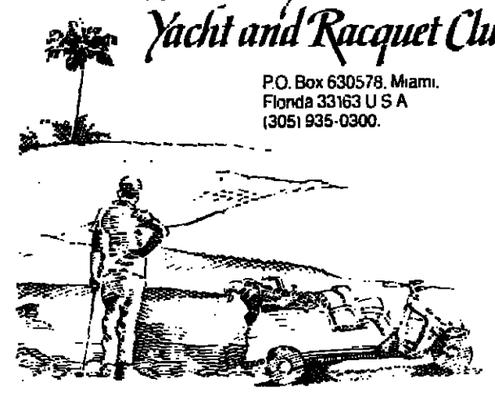

This is not intended as a full statement. For complete details refer to the prospectus or related documents available to purchasers.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS PROJECT PREQUALIFICATION INVITATION

THE PROJECT

A Middle-East press agency is developing to the standards of the most significant world news agencies. Specifically, a major turnkey project is to be tendered for in November 1980 and will comprise:

—A centrally located fully furnished 7,000 square metre multi-storeyed main building, housing short wave (HF) reception and recording equipment, microwave link terminal, intra-nation communications network MUX facilities, PABX and a duplicated computer system with smart video terminals, primarily for news processing functions.

—An adjacent secondary building will incorporate parking, guard accommodation and main building standby power generation (one and a half megawatts).

—Approximately 30 kilometres away will be a one and a half square kilometre transmitting site, incorporating a power building (primary generation of about two megawatts), a transmitter building and antenna farm for worldwide HF coverage, as well as guard buildings, site roads and fences.

CONTRACT SCOPE

Based on turnkey performance specifications and contractor will perform all detailed working design, installations and training of the client's personnel during a two year period. A mandatory two year operation and maintenance period will follow. The contractor will be responsible for all electronics, civil, mechanical, architectural and electrical works.

Prequalification

This diversified profect may require conglomeration of a number of companies. Proven experience and performance in multi-disciplined ventures is a prerequisite for participation. Emphasis will be placed on project leadership from an electronics sector able to interface telecommunications with computer hardware and software, while co-ordinating and integrating other disciplines.

Potential joint ventures or consortiums should submit prequalification documentation of final status, related project experience, human and technical resources as well as an outline of intended project organization and management.

No further information will be given at this stage. Submissions should be made as soon as possible and no later than 16 October 1980 to:

Project 1457, Suite 1, 64 South Audley St, London W1Y 5FD, England.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 30

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
35	15	ImplCp	1.20	4.3	5	460	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞	+ ⅜
33¼	18	INCO	.72	3.0	8	795	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+ ½
10¼	6	IncCap				10	10	10	10	
10½	8½	IncCC	1.02e	10.		10	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ¼
70½	48	IndiM	pf7.76	14.		z120	56	55	56	— ¼
19⅛	13⅛	IndiM	pf2.15	14.		6	15⅜	15	15	+ ¼
30⅞	23	IndiGas	2.60	9.6	5	4	27⅝	27	27½	— ⅛
23⅞	17	IndiPL	2.24	11.	6	454	19⅞	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
21¼	15	IndNatl	1.60	8.4	4	32	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
45⅛	22¾	Inexco	.20	.5	24	169	42½	41¾	42	
70	45⅞	IngerR	3.32	5.3	9	482	62⅞	61⅞	62⅛	+ ¾
42⅛	29¾	IngR	pf 2.35	6.3		68	37½	37	37½	+ ½
19¼	12¾	IngrTec	.54	3.1	10	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
36⅛	26⅞	InldStl	2	7.0	10	119	28½	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
19	10¼	Insilco	.94b	6.0	7	444	15⅞	15¼	15⅜	+ ¾
24¼	13	Insilc	pf1.25	6.0		7	21	20⅞	21	—1¼
1⅝	1	InstInvTr				41	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
31	16⅞	Integon	.48	1.8	10	53	26⅞	25⅞	26¼	+ ¾
19⅛	14	IlcpSe	1.92a	12.		53	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ¼
53⅛	36⅛	Interco	2.64	5.2	7	86	51¼	51	51	— ¼
116	81	Inter	pf 7.75	6.9		1	112	112	112	— ½
33⅛	22½	Intrlk	2.20	8.3	3	20	27	26½	26⅞	— ⅛
16⅜	9½	IntAlum	.60	4.3	6	84	14	13⅝	13⅞	— ¼
72	50⅜	IBM	3.44	5.4	12	5180	64½	63⅝	64¼	+ ¾
27½	16⅞	IntFlav	.92	4.2	12	219	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ¼
41⅜	23	IntHarv	2.50	7.5		400	33⅜	32⅞	33½	— ⅛
49½	30¼	IntMn	s 2.32	5.1	8	300	45½	44¾	45⅛	+ ⅜
21	13¼	IntMult	1.32	7.0	8	39	18¾	18	18¾	+ ¾
44⅝	30½	IntPapr	2.40	5.9	7	740	41⅛	39	40⅝	+1⅝
30⅞	17⅛	IntRectf	.32	1.5	7	48	21⅞	21¼	21⅞	+ ⅜
33⅛	22⅞	IntTT	2.40	7.4	11	910	31⅞	31	31½	+ ½
62½	43½	IntTT	pfH 4	6.8		4	59	59	59	+2
53⅝	36¼	IntTT	pfK 4	8.1		28	49⅝	49	49½	+ ½
41⅛	29	IntTT	pf2.25	5.8		8	39	39	39	+ ⅛
56	38⅛	IntTT	pf4.50	8.8		1	51¼	51¼	51¼	+ ⅜
37¼	26¼	IntNrth	s1.80	5.6	6	194	32¼	31½	31⅞	+ ⅛
31¼	16⅝	Intrace	1.40	5.9	7	40	23⅞	23	23¾	+ ⅜
36⅛	26⅛	IntpGp	1.60	4.4	7	40	36⅛	36	36½	+ ¼
14⅞	10½	IntstPw	1.56	12.	8	30	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
22⅛	15½	InPw	pf2.28	14.		z300	16½	16	16½	+ ⅜
45	19⅝	IowaBf	.60	1.4	9	61	42⅞	41⅞	42¼	+ ½
14⅞	11	IowaEl	1.50	12.	7	42	12½	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
20⅝	15¼	IowlIG	2.10	12.	7	29	17¼	17	17	
73	15½	Iowill	pf2.31	13.		z320	18¼	17½	18¼	+ ½
22½	16½	IowaPS	2.20	12.	10	32	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	
24⅜	18½	IowaRs	2.72	12.	6	43	22⅞	23	23⅜	+ ½
6⅛	3½	IpcoCp	.12	2.3		34	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
42	30	IrvgBk	2.72	7.0	5	64	39⅛	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅛
35⅛	16⅛	ItekCp	.07e	.2	18	685	31⅜	30	31½	+1½
9	1⅛	ItelCo				165	2⅝	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	1½	Itel	pf			5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ¼
		—J—J—J—								
29⅛	19⅞	JWT Gp	s1.44	5.4	8	125	26⅞	26¼	26⅞	+ ½
29⅞	19½	JmesF	1.60	5.8	10	21	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞	— ⅛
25½	14⅞	JameRv	n.48	2.4	7	28	20⅛	20	20⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	6⅝	Jamsw	.12	1.4	4	66	8⅞	8½	8⅝	+ ¼
10⅛	6½	JapnF	1.32e	14.		103	9⅝	9¼	9½	
35⅞	22⅞	JeffPil	1.40	5.3	6	682	27	26½	26⅝	— ¼
63	48	JerC	pf 8.12	15.		z320	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	— ⅛
66	49	JerC	pf 8	14.		z40	56	56	56	
107	83¼	JerC	pf13.50	14.		z60	95½	95	95	—1
88	65	JerC	pf 11	14.		z100	80¼	79	79	—1¼
18	13	JerC	pf 2.18	14.		15	15½	15⅛	15⅛	
33¼	22½	JewelC	1.92	6.3	6	67	30¾	29½	30¼	+ ⅜
9⅛	2¾	Jewelcor			100	188	8⅞	7½	8	+ ½
31⅛	18¼	JhnMan	1.92	7.0	8	1103	27⅞	26⅞	27¼	+ ⅜
59	41¼	JnMn	pf5.40	12.		29	46¼	46	46	—1½
85⅜	64⅞	JohnJn	2.30	2.8	13	692	81	80⅛	81	+ ⅜
16½	6½	JohnEF			16	243	14⅞	14	14½	+ ½
33	18	JohnCn	1.20	4.1	11	264	29	28	29	+1
40	22½	JohnC	pf 2	5.6		12	35⅞	35½	35⅞	+1½
12⅝	6½	JonLgn	.60	5.1	7	53	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	+ ⅛
45	33½	JonLoupf	5	13.		z70	38	38	38	
39⅞	27⅞	Jorgen	1.50	3.9	7	1	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	+ ¼
23¼	16¼	Jostens	s.96	4.5	10	27	21⅞	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
60¼	26⅛	JoyMfg	1.90	3.4	12	277	56	55	55½	+ ⅜
		—K—K—K—								
26½	17⅝	K mart	.92	4.4	8	2231	21	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅜
30¼	15⅛	KaisrAl	1.40	5.3	4	1258	27	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
31	16⅝	KaisCe	1.40	5.0	7	391	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛	+ ¼
24¼	13⅛	KaiC	pf 1.37	6.2		5	22½	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
50¼	24⅞	KaisrSt			11	429	43⅞	42¼	43¼	+1⅛
10⅛	7⅜	KaneMil	.28	3.1		111	9⅛	9	9	— ¼
36½	15½	Kaneb	.90	2.8	10	136	31⅞	30⅞	31⅞	+ ½
25	18⅛	KCtyPL	2.66	13.	8	87	20⅞	20	20¼	+ ¼
45	31	KCPL	pf4.50	11.		z200	40	39	40	+4¾
22	15½	KCPL	pf2.33	14.		4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
41⅛	24	KCSoln	1.40	3.5	7	26	40⅞	40¼	40½	
17⅝	13	KanGE	1.94	13.	6	90	15⅝	15	15¼	+ ½
28	17⅜	KanNb	1.48b	5.9	10	142	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	
19⅛	14½	KanPLt	2.04	12.	6	51	17⅜	17⅛	17¼	
23	16	KaPL	pf2.32	13.		7	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅜
22⅞	15¼	KaPL	pf2.23	13.		8	17⅞	17	17½	+1
14⅝	7⅛	KatyInd			4	130	11⅞	11⅛	11⅜	
37¼	19	Katy	pf 1.46	5.1		6	29	28½	28½	
12⅞	6⅝	KaufBr	.24	2.2	6	383	11⅛	10⅞	11	+ ⅜
16⅝	12	Kauf	pf 1.50	11.		2	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
25	17¼	Keene	.60	2.8	6	29	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	+ ¼
15	7	Keller	.30	2.5	40	178	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅜
21¼	15⅝	Kellogg	1.32	6.8	9	415	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
10½	8¼	Kellwd	.40	4.3	154	9	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
40⅝	25⅝	KenilRty			17	5	38½	38½	38½	
34⅜	20½	Kenmi	s .80	2.4	11	372	33⅝	32⅝	33⅝	+ ⅜
44⅝	22⅞	Kennct	1.40	4.5	6	652	31⅛	30⅝	31	+ ¾
20⅝	15½	KyUtil	2.12	13.	10	125	16⅜	16⅜	16½	— ⅛
12½	8½	KerrGls	.44	4.0	7	60	11⅛	10½	11⅛	+ ⅜
19⅞	13¼	KerrG	pf1.70	9.4		1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
87	52	KerrM	1.80	2.1	12	1126	85⅞	83⅜	85⅝	+2½
14	7¼	KeysCon				12	9½	9¼	9⅜	+ ½
16½	14	KeysFd	n.20b	1.4	10	28	14½	14	14½	+ ⅜
30½	22½	Keysint	s.48	1.6	18	48	30	29¼	29½	— ⅝
42⅞	29⅞	Kidde	1.80	4.7	5	22	38⅝	38	38⅝	+ ⅜
51½	37½	Kidde	prB 4	8.0		5	49⅞	49¼	49⅞	+1¼
52	40	Kidde	pfC 4.	8.0		11	49⅞	49	49⅞	+ ⅜
54⅞	37⅞	KimbCl	3.20	6.4	7	238	50⅝	49⅝	50¼	+ ⅜
16¼	9½	KingDSI	.90	9.2	9	106	9⅞	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
26	14⅝	Kirsch	1.32	5.9	8	9	22½	22	22¼	+ ⅜
32⅛	19⅛	KnigtRd	.80	2.8	11	x30	29⅝	28⅞	29	
30	17¼	Koger	n1.30b	4.5	32	22	29⅝	28⅞	29	+ ½
37⅞	15⅞	Kollmr	s .40	1.2	20	12	34¼	33¼	34¼	+1
33½	19	Kopprs	1.40	4.7	10	102	29½	28½	29½	+ ⅜
10½	3¼	Kroehlr				88	6¼	6	6	— ¼
25¼	14	Kroger	1.52	7.1	7	82	21⅞	21	21⅜	+ ⅛
13¼	7⅞	Kuhlm	.80	8.3	120	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
34⅞	27	KyotoCe	n.25r	.8	18	45	33⅛	32⅞	33	— ¼
14½	8¼	Kysor	.88	8.4	5	x42	10½	10⅜	10½	
		—L—L—L—								
14⅞	6¼	LFE	.12r	1.4	28	35	9⅛	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅛
18⅛	13¼	LITCO	1	6.5	7	28	16	15½	15½	— ⅜
5⅜	2⅛	LLCCp				37	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
12⅞	8⅝	LLCCp	pf			15	11	11	11	— ¼
14⅞	6⅝	LTV			3	1495	13	12⅛	13	+1
21½	11¼	LTVA	.34t	1.9		1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ½
14¼	6⅞	LTV	pf J			2	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅞
39	23½	LTV	pf 2.60	7.5		113	34⅝	33	34⅝	+1⅜
18¾	8⅝	LQuint	1.11t	6.5	19	133	17¼	16⅞	17	— ⅛
22¾	14⅞	LacGas	1.86	9.1	6	49	20⅝	19½	20⅜	+1⅛
18⅞	7⅞	LamsSes	.60	6.4	11	13	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
19⅝	11⅞	LoneBry	1	5.3	9	130	19⅛	18⅞	19	+ ½
39½	18⅝	Lanier	s .44	1.3	15	171	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞	+ ½
14½	9½	LawtCh	.60	4.7	12	562	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
31¼	14½	LearPet	s.12	.5	14	242	24½	23⅞	24½	+ ⅜
31⅞	17⅞	LearSg	1.24	4.4	7	188	28¼	27⅛	28¼	+ ⅜
77⅞	42½	LearS	pf2.25	3.3		1	69	69	69	
31½	19⅞	LawyTrn	1.30	4.3	8	44	30¼	29⅞	30¼	+ ½
27¼	17¼	LeeEnt	.84	3.4	9	9	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
13½	9⅞	LegPlat	.52	4.3	8	18	12⅛	12	12	
1⅞	1	LehValInd				38	1¼	1¼	1¼	
16½	13½	LVIn	pf			1	14½	14½	14½	— ½
15⅛	10½	Lehmn	1.71e	12.		250	14¼	13⅞	14¼	+ ½
34⅛	13	Lennar	.32	1.2	5	211	27⅜	26⅛	27¼	+1⅜
34⅝	20¼	Lenox	1.48	4.7	8	54	32⅝	31¼	31¾	— ⅝
11⅞	6	LesFay	.48	5.1	10	24	9½	9¼	9½	+ ¼
11⅞	3⅞	Leucadia				11	6⅞	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
26⅜	16⅞	LevFdC				24	25⅞	25⅜	25⅝	— ¼
40⅝	30	LeviStr	s1.50	3.9	7	132	38¼	37⅝	38	
29⅞	18	LevitzF	1	3.9	6	32	25⅜	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
28⅞	19⅛	LOF	1.20	4.9	11	70	24⅜	24¼	24⅝	— ⅛
22⅞	11⅜	LibtyCo	.68	4.6	6	8	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ½
36⅞	26½	Lifemk	s.60	2.0	14	209	29⅞	28⅝	29⅞	+ ⅝
63⅞	45¾	LillyEli	2.30	4.5	11	1030	51⅞	51⅛	51⅞	
47⅞	32¾	LincNt	3	7.3	6	51	41⅞	41¼	41⅞	+ ½
17	13⅛	LincPl	1.88	13.		17	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	— ⅜
12⅞	4⅝	Lionel	.20b	1.8	13	382	11¼	11	11⅛	+ ⅜
74⅞	28⅞	Litton	1.20b	1.7	9	1287	69⅞	66⅞	69	+3
20¼	16¼	Litton	pf 2	10.		2	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
48¼	21	Lockhd				561	34⅛	33⅝	34	+ ¾
42¼	27½	Loctite	.56	1.7	12	50	33¼	32½	32¾	+ ¼
92½	51⅜	Loews	1.20	1.5	5	626	80⅛	79	80⅛	+ ⅞
19⅛	10½	LomFn	1.28	7.1	7	48	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ¼
21½	13⅜	LomMt	2.41e	13.	8	22	18¾	18¾	18¾	
36⅞	22¼	LnStar	1.65	4.9	6	52	34	33⅝	34	
17½	13½	LILCo	1.86	13.	6	436	15	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
72½	55	LIL	pfJ 8.12	14.		z50	60	60	60	
22	15⅝	LIL	pfP2.43	14.		2	17⅞	17½	17¾	— ½
24½	18½	LIL	pfO2.47	14.		13	18¼	d18⅛	18¼	— ⅛
35	22¼	LongDr	.84	2.6	12	38	32⅝	32⅛	32½	— ⅜
41⅞	23½	Loral	s .60	1.7	19	265	36⅝	35½	36	+ ⅜
57⅞	29⅞	LaLand	1.80	3.4	11	763	52½	51⅜	52½	+1¼
29½	18½	LaPac	.72	2.9	9	360	24⅞	23⅞	24⅞	+1
20⅝	14½	LouvGs	2.14	12.	7	55	18¼	17⅞	18¼	+ ⅜
11⅜	7½	Lowenst			4	11	18⅜	11	11	+ ⅛
24⅞	13⅞	Lowes	n .60	2.7	14	54	22⅜	22⅝	22½	— ⅛
83⅜	44	Lubrzl	1.80	2.4	14	747	77½	75½	75⅞	+ ⅜
17⅜	13⅜	LuckyS	1.12	7.2	8	1328	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
15¼	8¾	Ludlow	.80	6.8	7	28	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ½
17¼	10⅝	Lukens	.48	3.5	53	28	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	+ ¼
25⅜	12⅞	LynCSys	.10	.7	21	44	14½	14¼	14⅛	
		—M—M—M—								
51½	20⅞	MACOM	s.20	.4	37	478	46⅞	45¼	46⅞	+1½
50½	45	MACOM	wi			7	45	45	45	
57¾	44½	MCA	1.50	2.9	9	423	51¾	50⅜	51⅛	— ⅛
19¼	9¾	MEI	.44	2.6	10	23	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ¼
34⅜	16	MGIC	1.12	4.1	8	419	27⅞	27⅜	27½	
17⅞	12½	MGMGHI	.40b	2.8	13	272	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ⅜
10⅛	5	MacDn	.40	5.9	7	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	
15	5¼	Macke	.52	3.9	8	27	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
30¾	20¾	MB Ltd g	n1.40a			8	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞	+ ⅜
21¼	10⅝	Macmill	.82	5.6	9	81	14¾	14⅛	14⅝	+ ½
32	17	Mcml	pf1.20	5.0		1	24	24	24	+ ½
50½	38⅜	Macy	s 1.50	3.6	6	766	43¼	41⅜	41¾	—1¾
47½	33½	Macypf	4.25	11.		z100	37	37	37	
26	15	MdsFd	2.45e	10.		162	24	23½	23⅞	+ ⅜
10⅜	6	MagicCf	.32	3.3	31	188	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅜
36⅞	26½	MalonH	1.28	3.6	11	65	35⅞	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
24¼	9⅞	MglAst	n		7	359	19⅛	18¼	18⅞	+ ⅝
7⅜	5	Manhtn	.30b	4.3	3	12	7	6¾	7	+ ¼
9⅛	5	ManhLf	.32	4.7	8	36	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
35½	26½	MfrHan	2.52	8.2	5	428	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
48¼	28¼	MAPCO	1.70	3.8	10	458	45	43	44⅝	+1⅞
73¾	40¼	MarOil	2	3.3	10	1363	60½	59	60⅛	+1½
21⅜	11⅜	MarMid	.90	5.0	5	228	18½	17¾	18	+ ⅛
19⅞	11¼	MarionL	.64	3.6	22	110	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ¼
26⅞	11⅝	MarkCH	.36	1.5	11	130	23½	22¼	23½	+1⅛
26½	12½	Mark	pf1.20	5.4		27	22¼	21⅞	22¼	+ ⅜
35⅜	18¼	Marley	1	3.1	9	130	32½	32	32½	+ ½
31¼	24½	Marley	pf			85	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	— ¼
30⅞	15⅝	Marriot	.20	.7	17	868	28	27⅜	28	+ ⅜
72¼	53¼	MrshM	3.60	5.3	11	93	68¼	67¼	68¼	+1
23⅛	12⅝	MrshF	1.24	8.3	10	92	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	
61	34⅞	MartM	2.32	3.9	8	173	59¼	58⅜	59⅛	+ ⅜
34⅝	25¼	MaryK	s		17	260	30⅛	28⅝	29⅞	+ ⅝
29⅛	19¼	Md Cup	.64	2.4	7	29	25½	25	25	— ⅜
33⅞	19¼	Masco	.68	2.3	10	161	29⅝	28⅞	29⅜	+ ¼
30¼	20	Masonit	1.32	4.6	11	569	28⅜	27¼	28½	+1¼
14¼	10½	MasM	1.54e	12.	8	83	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
11⅞	5⅝	MasseyF				360	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
17½	12	MasCp	1.80	12.		22	14⅝	14¼	14½	
11½	8⅜	MasInc	1.20	12.		64	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
38½	25¾	MatsuE	.35e	.9	10	116	u39	38½	39	+ ¾
15⅛	6⅞	Mattel	.30	2.3	11	907	13½	12⅞	13¼	+ ⅜
11⅛	4	Mattel	wt			552	9½	9	9¼	+ ¼
34⅞	19⅛	Mattl	pf2.50	8.0		47	31¼	31	31¼	+ ⅜
28	18	MayDS	1.54	6.2	6	411	25¼	25	25	
23	15½	MayerO	1.10	6.5	9	5	17	17	17	
4¼	2⅝	MaysJW			9	12	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
29½	21½	Maytg	1.80a	7.0	8	13	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
36½	19⅞	McDrm	1.40	5.2	79	2943	28	27	27	— ⅞
38⅜	21¼	McDr	pf2.20	7.6		23	29⅞	29	29	— ¼
27½	17½	McDr	pf2.60	13.		8	21	20⅜	20¾	— ½
52	36¼	McDnld	.80	1.7	9	280	48¼	47⅞	48	+ ¼
52⅞	24¼	McDonD	.90	2.5	8	815	36¼	34⅝	36¼	+ ⅞
44¼	21⅞	McDonh	1.40	3.5	10	42	40⅜	40¼	40¼	
31⅜	20¾	McGEd	1.80	6.3	8	54	29¼	28½	28⅞	+ ⅛
40	23½	McGrH	1.52	3.9	12	364	39¼	38	39¼	+1⅜
89	35½	McIntyr	g			61	68⅞	64	68¼	+2¼
16¼	7½	McLean	.32	3.0		62	10⅜	10½	10⅜	+ ⅛
10⅛	5⅝	McLout				60	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅜
38⅜	17	McMor	s.08	.2	109	430	35¼	32	35	+3
18½	11⅜	McNeil	.90	6.1	8	7	15	14⅜	14⅞	— ⅛
29	19⅝	Mead	1.80	6.8	5	187	27	26½	26⅝	
40¼	20⅝	Measrx	.50	1.8	12	125	29½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
48⅞	37½	Medtron	s.48	1.1	16	257	43⅞	42⅝	43	+1
41⅞	23½	Melville	1.60	4.2	9	555	38¼	37¾	37¾	+ ½
23⅜	10	Memorex				252	14⅞	13	14⅛	+1
40⅜	30¾	MercStr	1.25	3.4	6	4	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	— ¼
30⅜	18½	MerTex	1.32	4.5	7	6	29⅝	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
82⅜	58¼	Merck	2.30	2.9	15	790	80⅛	79½	79⅞	+1
42½	30	Merdith	1.32	3.2	6	8	41⅞	41½	41⅝	+ ⅛
36	15½	MerrLy	1.12	3.5	7	1634	32⅝	30⅞	32	+1⅜
59¼	27½	MesaP	s .12	.2	6	1299	53⅛	51½	52⅝	+ ⅝
45	27¼	MesaRoy	n1.51e	3.7		94	41⅜	40½	40⅝	
17½	13⅜	Mesab	1.36e	8.8	11	50	15⅜	15½	15½	
20	13⅞	Mesta				2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
9½	6⅜	MGMFlm	.20	2.4	18	317	8¾	8¼	8½	+ ¼
101	57¼	Metrm	3.20	3.2	9	73	100¼	98½	100¼	+1¼
32	22	MtE	pfC3.90	14.		z100	27	27	27	+1½
63	37	MtE	pfG7.68	16.		z90	49	49	49	—2
68½	42	MtE	pf 8.32	15.		z100	54	54	54	
15½	11	MchEnRs	1.30	9.6	14	18	13⅝	13	13½	+ ½
27½	20⅜	MhWi	pf2.67	11.		21	23⅝	23½	23⅝	
24¼	19⅝	MhWi	pf2.12	11.		1	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
20⅛	16	MdCTel	1.68	9.3	7	49	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
25⅛	19¼	MdCT	pf2.06	9.4		5	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
14¼	10¼	MidSUt	1.58	14.	6	910	11⅞	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
4⅜	2	MidlndM			3	74	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
30½	19¾	MidRos	1.40	5.3	7	207	26¼	25⅞	26¼	+ ⅛

(Continued on Page 11)

New Issue

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only

September 30, 1980

REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA

DM 150 000 000
8¼% Bearer Bonds of 1980/1992

– Stock Index No. 466 800 –

Offering price: 99½ %

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Aktiengesellschaft

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Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (B.A.I.I.)
Banque Continentale du Luxembourg S.A.
Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur
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Citicorp International Group
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Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k.
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Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Société Séquanaise de Banque
Sumitomo Finance International
Svenska Handelsbanken
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Union Bank of Finland Ltd.
Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited
Verband Schweizerischer Kantonalbanken
Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft
J. Vontobel & Co.
M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.
Westfalenbank Aktiengesellschaft
Wood Gundy Limited
Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

September 30, 1980

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	13½ - 13⅝	8⅞ - 9	5½ - 5⅝	16¼ - 16½	12 - 12¼
2 M.	13⅝ - 13¾	8⅞ - 9	5½ - 5⅝	16⅛ - 16⅜	12 5/16 - 9/16
3 M.	14 - 14⅛	8⅞ - 9	6 - 6⅛	15⅞ - 16⅛	12 5/16 - 9/16
6 M.	14 - 14¼	8 11/16 - 13/16	6 - 6⅛	15 - 15¼	12¾ - 13
1 Y.	13 13/16 - 15/16	8 11/16 - 13/16	5⅜ - 5⅝	14⅜ - 14⅝	13¼ - 13½

European Stock Markets

September 30, 1980
(Closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ACF Holding	66.00	67.00
AKZO	20.30	20.40
Albert Heijn	66.00	66.50
Algembank	306.80	372.50
AMEV	88.50	88.50
Amrobank	65.00	65.80
A'Dam Rub	3.41	3.41
Boskalis	88.00	88.00
Bredero	174.00	175.30
Buertmann T	65.60	65.20
Caland Hlds	25.50	25.20
Elsevier	176.00	179.00
Ennia	134.70	134.80
Fokker	28.50	29.20
Gist Brocades	30.70	31.60
Heineken	49.60	50.10
H.V.A.	30.90	31.80
Hoogovens	13.20	13.50
Naarden	15.70	15.70
K.L.M.	59.00	57.80
Nat. Nedder	115.50	116.40
Neddlloyd	95.10	96.00
Oce Vander G	108.50	108.50
OGEM	6.70	7.00
Pakhoed	40.50	41.00
Philips	16.50	16.50
Robeco	185.50	188.00
Rodamco	105.60	106.20
Rolinco	179.50	182.00
Rorento	113.70	114.20
Royal Dutch	173.70	173.40
RSV	47.80	46.30
Unilever	122.30	122.40
Van Ommer	25.10	25.50
VMF-Stork	31.90	31.70
VNU	79.80	80.20

Anp-Cbs Index: 82.90
Previous: 83.30

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	1,424	1,440
Cockerill	202	207
EBES	1,820	1,820
Electrobel	5,550	5,520
GB-Inno-BM	2,270	2,275
GBL (B.lamb)	1,088	1,078
Hoboken	2,600	2,600
Petrofina	4,985	5,060
Ph. Gevaert	1,250	1,250
Soc. Generale	1,176	1,218
Sofina	3,335	3,335
Solvay	2,440	2,440
Traction Elec	2,455	2,510
Un. Miniere	726	726
V. Montagne	1,198	1,160

Bourse Index: 179.51
Previous: 182.22

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
A.E.G.	83.10	83.30
Allianz Vers.	443.00	445.00
B.A.S.F.	129.80	129.30
Bayer	112.00	111.80
Bayer Hypo	253.00	253.00
Bayer Verein	307.00	308.80
Commerzbank	160.00	160.20
Cont. Gummi	59.30	59.50
Daimler	265.80	266.00
Degussa	257.80	258.00
Demag	127.50	128.20
D.Babcock	196.00	196.80
Deutsche Bnk	285.00	285.50
Dresdner Bnk	189.70	190.50
Du. Schulte	170.50	173.00
GHH	207.40	207.50
Hapag Lloyd	67.00	67.80
Hochtief	435.00	435.00
Hoechst	109.80	109.70
Hoesch	23.00	23.40
Holzmann	384.00	381.00
Horten	152.00	152.50
Kali u Salz	182.00	181.20
Karstadt	223.50	224.50
Kaufhof	190.50	191.20
K.H.D.	204.00	204.80
Kloeckner	39.00	38.00
Krupp	56.10	55.00
Linde	315.50	316.00
Lufthansa	69.00	69.10
MAN	189.00	190.00
Mannesman	126.00	124.40
Metallgesell.	298.00	298.50
Muench. Ruck	548.00	550.00
Neckermann	85.50	85.50
Preussag	119.00	118.90
RWE.new	182.20	182.70
Schering	224.00	225.50
Siemens	274.90	274.30
Thyssen	58.20	57.90
Varta	172.00	173.00
Veba	139.50	140.70
VEW	N.A.	107.50
Volkswagen	168.30	168.20

Sieman Index: 136.79
Previous: 136.95

London

	Close	Prev.
Allied Brew	0.79	0.77½
AA Co	$19.63	19.88
Anglo-Am	126.00	127.00
Babcock-Wil	0.93	0.92
Barclays Bnk	4.36	4.26
BAT Ind.	2.75	2.78
Beecham Gp	1.52	1.55
BICC	1.51	1.51
BOC Int'l	0.87	0.88
Boots	2.32	2.38
Bowater	1.69	1.71
B.P.	3.88	3.84
Burmah	1.90	1.89
Coats Patons	0.50	0.50½
Charter Gold	2.45	2.48
Cadbury Sc.	0.48½	0.48½
Cons.Gold Fds	6.51	6.40
Courtaulds	0.57	0.57
De Beer	$11.63	11.63
Distillers	2.22	2.24
Dunlop	0.78	0.77
Free St Ged	86.25	87.50
GEC	5.16	5.15
GKN	1.78	1.75
Glaxo	2.44	2.48
GUS	4.58	4.60
Guinness	0.81	0.81
Hawker-Sidd	2.20	2.18
ICI	3.48	3.46
Imps	0.76½	0.77
Lonrho	1.13	1.13
Lucas	1.83	1.85
Marks-Spenc	1.03	1.01
Metal Box	2.88	2.84
Plessey	2.27	2.28
Randfontein	$98.50	98.50
Rank Org.	1.59	1.56
Reed	1.93	1.93
Rolls Royce	1.28	1.27
Royal Dutch	36.88	37.38
R.T.Z.	4.53	4.60
Shell	4.14	4.14
Thorn (A)	3.40	3.36
Trafalgar H	0.66	0.67
Tube Invest.	2.36	2.22
Ultramar	4.36	4.43
Untd Biscuits	0.85	0.85
Vickers	1.28	1.27
War Loan 3½	32.75	32.50
W. Deep	$70.50	71.00
W. Driefin	$109.75	109.25
W. Holding	$107.75	106.25
Woolworth	0.51	0.53½
ZCI	0.42	0.42

F.T. 30 Index: 481.00
Previous: 476.50

Milan

	Close	Prev.
ANIC	9.20	9.20
Bastogi	630.00	605.00
Centrale	15,200	14,680
ERBA	3,980.00	3,900.00
ErcMarelli	318.00	299.00
Fiat	2,130.00	2,140.00
Finsider	85.00	82.00
Generali	84,950	82,200
IFI	2,875	2,800
Italcementi	28,780	27,940
Italgas	1,305.00	1,220.00
Italsider	340.00	340.80
LaRinas	316.50	310.00
Montedis	169.25	167.00
Olivetti	2,330.00	2,340.00
Pirelli	2,720.00	2,785.00
Snia Visco	877.00	858.00

BCI Index: 141.15
Previous: 136.14

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	453.00	455.00
Alsthom Atl.	78.00	77.00
BIC	589.00	587.00
Bouygues	718.00	705.00
BSN	990.00	995.00
Carrefour	1,787.00	1,710.00
Cim Lafarge	295.10	299.70
Club Mediter	410.80	412.50
Cofimeg	153.00	153.00
Cie Bancaire	351.50	351.00
CFP	228.40	226.00
CGE	357.00	359.00
CCF	192.00	193.00
Creusot Loire	79.90	80.00
CSF	496.00	501.00
Dumez	865.00	865.00
Elf-Aquitaine	1,182.00	1,179.00
Ferodo	334.00	345.00
Gen Occident	328.50	343.80
Hachette	288.00	290.00
Imetal	94.00	95.80
Legrand	1,670.00	1,670.00
L'Oreal	672.00	666.00
Mach Bull	50.90	51.90
Matra	10,150	10,220
Michelin	791.00	788.00
Moet Henn	541.00	541.00
Moulinex	64.00	65.00
Nord-Est L.	38.60	38.70
Paribas	257.50	257.50
Penarroya	90.60	90.50
Pernod Ric	330.00	326.00
Perrier	191.10	198.00
Peugeot	175.00	179.50
Poclain	218.00	221.80
Printemps	113.50	116.00
PUK	104.90	105.00
Radiotech.	310.00	306.00
Redoute	440.00	448.30
Rh Poulenc	107.00	106.00
Roussel Uclaf	236.10	228.50
Sacilor	17.50	17.70
St Gobain	122.10	123.10
SkisRossignol	810.00	795.00
Suez	385.00	387.80
Telemecan	1,003.00	1,002.00
ThomsonBr	241.00	242.00
Usinor	9.55	9.50

Agefi Index: 147.75
Previous: 148.20

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Alusuisse	1,280	1,285
Buehrle	2,845	2,855
B Boveri	1,640	1,655
Cib Geigy	1,045	1,050
Cr Suisse	2,525	2,530
Elektrowatt	2,570	2,415
Fisher	830	840
Hoff-Roche B	6,850	6,950
Interfood	5,725	5,725
Jelmoli	1,430	1,440
Landis Gyr	1,540	1,540
Nestle	3,200	3,190
Sandoz	471	473
Schindler	1,575	1,560
Ste B. Suisse	373	376
Sulzer	2,910	2,915
Swissair	711	717
U.B. Suisse	3,420	3,440
Winterthur	2,460	2,480
Zurich Ins.	14,500	14,600

SBC Index: 338.70
Previous: 340.20

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, September 30, 1980

Banks

Issuer-Min cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked
African Dvl. Bk 7-83	9 15/16	1-30	97⅞	98⅛
Alahli Kuwait 5½-83	11⅞	2-25	98	98⅝
Allied Irish 6¼-84	12⅛	3-30	99⅛	99⅞
Allied Irish 5¼-87	10 7/16	1-2	97½	98
Amex Fin 1982	16⅝	10-22	100⅛	100⅝
Andelsbanken 7-84	10 11/16	12-4	98⅞	99⅜
Arab Intl Bank 6¼-83	10 5/16	2-2	96½	97¼
Barclays O'seas 5-90	9⅞	12-15	97⅛	97⅝
Bco de la Nacion 8-83	9⅞	7-23	98⅛	99⅛
Bco de la Nacion 7-86	12 15/16	3-24	99⅛	99⅝
Bco do Brazil 6¼-82	11 1/16	2-17	98⅛	99⅛
Bco de Mexico 6¼-87	11 13/16	11-14	97⅞	98⅛
Bco Pinto 6¾-85	11 7/16	11-17	97½	98
Bco Costa Rica 6½-85	10½	12-11	93⅞	94½
Bk Paribas 7¼-88	9⅝	12-11	99	99½
Bk Bumiputra 6¼-84	16 9/16	10-23	99½	100⅛
Bk Ireland 5¼-89	11⅜	11-21	98	98½
Bk Tokyo 8-80	11	11-24	99½	100
Bk Tokyo Hda 6¼-81	16 15/16	10-22	100⅛	100⅝
Bk Tokyo 6⅛-84	11 7/16	11-17	99½	100
Bk Tokyo Hda 1987	9⅞	1-?	97⅝	97⅞
Bk Tokyo Hda 5¼-89	9¾	10-27	97⅛	97⅝
Bk Tokyo Hda 5½-93	17 11/16	10-20	98	98½
Buenos Aires 7¾-86	10⅜	12-5	97⅞	98⅜
Bco di Roma 6-87/91	15 5/16	10-28	99¼	99¾
BFCE 6¼-83	16 3/16	10-29	100⅛	100⅝
BFCE 6⅝-84	11⅛	2-26	99⅛	99⅝
BNP 7½-81	12 13/16	3-18	99⅛	99⅝
BNP 7-83	12½	3-1	99⅝	100⅛
BNP 5¼-83	9 11/16	1-21	98⅜	99⅛
BNP 1982/84	11⅞	3-21	98	99
BNP 5½-91	11 15/16	2-22	96⅞	97⅜
Bangkok Bk 6½-84	9⅞	12-29	97	97¾
BUE 5¼-89	12 5/16	12-20	97⅛	97⅝
Bk Worms 5⅝-85	9 3/16	12-17	98⅛	98⅝
Banco Union 7¾-83	14⅝	4-1	99	100
Bk Algerie 8¼-84	11⅝	2-9	97½	98¼
Bk Dreyfus 6½-83	12 7/16	3-12	99⅛	99⅝
BFG Fin. 5½-89/94	9⅝	1-12	97⅝	97⅞
Bergen Bank 6-89	12⅛	11-28	97⅜	97⅞
Citicorp 1983	11 7/16	11-28	99⅛	99⅝
Citicorp 1984	13⅛	10-31	99⅛	99⅝
Citicorp 6-94	12	12-10	98⅝	99⅛
Citicorp undtd	9 7/16	10-10	98⅛	98⅝
Chase 5¼-93	9 13/16	1-30	95⅞	96⅛
CCCE 5¼-98	11	2-6	96⅛	96⅝
Credit Agricole 6½-84	9 3/16	12-17	99	99½
CCF 7-83	9 11/16	1-12	98⅝	99⅛
CCF 6½-83	9⅝	1-12	98⅝	99⅛
CCF 5¼-85	13 13/16	11-6	99⅛	99⅝
Creditanst 5¼-84	11 13/16	11-21	99⅝	100⅛
Creditanst 5½-91/97	12 1/16	12-16	97½	98
Credit Lyon 6¼-82	11½	2-12	99	99½
Credit Lyon 6-83	11¼	1-12	99⅝	100⅛
Credit Nat'l 5¼-88	9½	1-12	96⅞	97⅜
DG Bank 6¼-82	9 3/16	12-17	98⅝	99⅛
Gotabanken 6-88	11 7/16	11-17	98⅜	98⅞
GZB 7½-81	10 3/16	1-30	99⅝	100
GZB 6-83	19 13/16	10-9	99⅝	100⅛
GZB 5⅝-89	9 13/16	11-3	98	98½
Hydrocarb 7½-82	10⅜	12-24	99⅛	99⅝
IBJ 6-82	11⅝	2-15	98⅞	99⅜
IBJ 6½-82	14⅝	11-1	99⅝	100⅛
IBJ 5½-85	10 11/16	12-3	98⅞	99⅜
IBJ 5¼-87	18⅜	10-15	99	99½
Indo-Suez 5½-85	9⅝	1-26	98⅛	98⅝

Issuer-Min cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid
Indo-Suez 5¼-89	9⅝	1-12	97⅞
Westminster Bk 6-84	16 15/16	10-20	99⅝
KOP 6½-83	9⅞	1-23	98⅛
LTCB 6¼-81	9½	12-12	99
LTCB 6⅛-82	9⅝	1-27	98⅛
LTCB 6-83	11⅞	2-15	98⅜
LTCB 5¼-85	11½	11-10	99⅜
LTCB 5¼-86	11⅜	12-15	98⅛
LTCB 5½-89	10⅞	12-9	97⅞
Lloyds Eurofin 7¾-83	10 1/16	11-20	99⅞
ManHan O'seas 5¼-94	12⅛	11-28	97⅜
Midland Bank 8-82	11 7/16	11-17	100
Midland Bank 7½-83	11 15/16	2-23	100⅛
Midland Intl 6-87	11⅜	11-21	99
Midland Intl 5-89	9⅝	12-22	97⅞
Midland Intl 5½-92	10⅞	12-5	97⅛
Midland Intl 5½-93	9⅞	1-23	95⅞
Natl Westmin 6½-90	9⅝	12-23	97⅞
Natl Westmin 5¼-94	16⅝	10-14	98⅛
Nippon Credit 5¼-85	9⅞	12-24	99
Nippon Credit 6½-86	9 9/16	1-14	97
Pop. Espanol 7¼-81	10¼	11-28	99⅞
Bk Scotland 7¾-83	11⅜	11-10	100⅛
Bk Scotland 5¼-94	9 5/16	10-14	98⅛
Stand. & Chart. 6¼-84	10⅝	11-28	99⅛
Stand. & Chart. 5½-90	11⅛	2-13	97⅜
Stand. & Chart. 5¼-90	12 1/16	3-9	98⅛
State Bk India 6¼-87	10 1/16	11-28	96⅜
Svenska Handels 5-87	10	1-15	97⅛
Sundsvallsbken 6-85	19 11/16	10-8	98⅞
Trade Develop 6-85	11 15/16	2-23	97
Thai Farmers 7¼-84	9⅝	12-23	96
UBAF 6¼-82	13	3-26	99⅛
UBAF 7¼-82	10⅞	12-9	99⅛
Union Finland 6½-82	16 15/16	10-22	100⅛
United O'seas 7-81	10 1/16	11-28	99⅛
United O'seas 6-83	12⅝	10-11	99
United O'seas 6-83	13⅛	12-31	98
Urquijo Intl 7¼-81	9⅝	12-23	99⅛
Urquijo Intl 6-86	19 5/16	9-22	98⅛
Wll. Glyn's Bk 6½-84	12½	2-27	99⅛
Wll. Glyn's Bk 5¼-91	12 7/16	9-16	98

Non Banks

Issuer-Min cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid
Enpetrol 7-86	13⅛	3-22	99⅛
General Cable 7½-80	20¼	9-30	99
IC Industries 1991	16⅝	1-15	95⅞
Nat'l Finan. 6-85/93	18⅝	1-7	100⅛
Thailand 7-84	18⅝	9-17	97⅞
Philippines 6½-86	17⅛	10-20	95⅞
Sohl Heavy 5¼-83	12 9/16	3-16	99⅛
Sweden Hock-91	9 9/16	10-20	96⅞
Sofitel 8-83	20 3/16	10-8	100⅛
Sofitel 8-84	10⅛	12-8	99
SNCF 6¼-85/97	10½	2-4	98⅛
Texas Airlines 7-86	9⅞	10-13	97⅛
TVO Hock-91	10⅝	10-11	96
IHI 5¼-85	15 5/16	10-27	99⅛
Offshore Min. 1986	9 11/16	1-21	97⅛
Pemex 7-84	9 11/16	1-26	98⅛
C.Itoh 5¼-87	12⅞	3-18	98⅛

Prices supplied by Credit Suisse-First Ltd. London.

CHANGE OF NAME
Effective October 1, 1980

GAC Corporation
Has Changed Its Name To

AVATAR HOLDINGS INC.

MANUFACTURERS HANOVER TRUST COMPANY
EXCHANGE AGENT

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, Sept. 30, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
12531	Abti Prce	$22⅞	21⅝	22½	+ ⅜
10200	Acklands	$13⅝	13½	13½	
20425	Agnico E	$21	19⅝	21	+ 1
4550	Agra Ind A	$6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅜
12142	Alta Gas A	$31⅞	31⅛	31⅞	+ ¼
1229	Algoma St	$35	34⅝	35	+ ¼
600	Andres W A	$12	12	12	
208	Argus C pr	$6½	6½	6½	
930	Asbestos	$31⅛	31	31	
1400	Atco A	$29⅞	29	29⅞	— ⅜
2330	BP Can	$45	44¼	44½	+ ¼
30062	Bank N S	$31¾	31	31	— 1
198	Baton B	$15½	15½	15½	
135	Beth Cop	$25	25	25	— ¼
10760	Bralor Res	$16½	15⅞	16¼	+ ⅜
4600	Bramalea	$12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
7325	Brenda M	$35⅛	34	35⅛	+1⅛
10510	BCFP	$15½	14½	15½	+ ⅜
26135	BC Phone	$15½	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
12370	Brunswk	$16¼	15¾	16¼	+ ⅛
1200	Budd Can	$9	8⅞	9	
200	CAE	$22¾	22⅞	22⅞	+ ¼
3600	Cad Frv	$26½	26½	26½	
9133	Cal Pow A	$18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
10620	Camflo	$44	41	44	+2½
9590	C Nor West	$25⅞	25	25⅞	+ ¼
1300	C Packrs	$32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ¼
4350	Can Perm	$19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
6877	Can Trust	$28	26½	28	+ ½
300	C Tung	$42	41½	42	+ ½
9350	CCablesy A	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ½
100	CGE	$30	30	30	
15930	CI Bk Com	$26⅛	26¼	26⅛	+ ⅛
65648	ConP Ent	$29¼	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
44150	Cdn Nat Res	$19¼	18¾	18¾	— ⅝
145	Cdn Tire A	$26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
500	C Utilies	$22	22	22	+ ¼
500	Candel Oil	$31	31	31	— ½
2100	Cara	$8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
110	Cassiar	$14½	14½	14½	
7250	Celanese	$7½	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
4880	Cherokee	$10	9½	9½	+ ¼
8930	Con Distrb	$10	9⅞	10	+ ¼
1143	Con Fordy	325	325	325	— 5
5800	Conventrs	$16½	15½	15⅝	— ⅜
1600	Conwest A	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
27488	Coseka R	$24⅛	23	23⅞	+ ⅜
5575	Craigmt	$6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅜
4575	Cyprus	$24½	23⅞	24½	+ 1
23335	Czar Res	$15	14½	14⅞	— ⅜
35470	Daon Dev	$10	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅜
600	Daon A	$6½	6½	6½	
6071	Denison	$53⅞	52½	53⅛	+ ⅜
31770	Dicknsn	$23¼	21⅞	23½	+1⅜
3750	D Bridge	$19	18⅞	18⅞	— ¼
7318	Dofasco A	$38⅛	37½	37½	— ⅛
275	Dom Store	$17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
110	Du Pont A	$27½	27½	27½	
8200	Electhome	$11⅛	10⅞	11	
8850	C Falcon C	$13⅞	13	13	
23090	Fibre Nik	$132	129	131	
1300	Fed Ind A	$10⅞	10⅝	10	
200	Fraser	$19⅛	19	19	
100	Fruehauf	$12	12	12	
14625	G M Res	$6½	6⅛	6	
1500	G Distrb A	$11	10⅞	11	
3150	G Distrb w	495	480	495	
22600	Gibraltar	$15	14⅞	14	
3400	Granduc	320	310	310	
2300	GL Forest	$57½	57½	57	
3600	Hard Crp A	215	205	205	
21065	Hawker	$26½	25	26	
2855	Hayes D	$9⅝	9½	9	
736	H Bay Co	$24⅞	24⅞	24	
5450	IAC	$10⅞	10½	10	
700	Indal	$15⅛	15⅛	15	
50	Indusmin	$16⅛	16⅛	16	
732	Inland Gas	$14¼	14	14	
640	Int Mogul	$10⅞	10½	10	
5741	Intpr Pipe	$16⅛	16½	16	
200	Inv Grp A	$19	19	19	
200	Ivaco	$21½	21¼	21	
9275	Jannock	$13½	13	13	
9264	Kaiser Re	$53½	52½	53	
18850	Kam Kotia	$7	6⅞	7	
200	Kelsey H	$27⅛	27⅛	27	
2491	Kerr Add	$27	26	27	
8262	Labatt A	$24⅞	24½	24	
6960	Lacana	$10⅞	10½	10	
10	LOnt Cem	$5⅝	5⅝	5	
2516	LL Lac	$27½	26½	27	
1835	Loblaw Co	$6	5⅞	6	
201	MICC	$11¼	11¼	11	
7000	Mclan H A	$16⅛	16⅛	16	
200	McGraw H	$9	9	9	
12950	Esl Mirtic	$7½	6½	7	
14990	Merland E	$8⅝	8⅝	8	
27672	Mitel Corp	$39⅞	37⅞	39	
17662	Molson A	$30⅛	29½	30	
190	Molson B	$27¼	27¼	27	
10860	Moore	$40⅛	40¼	40	
5320	Murphy	$35⅞	34⅝	35	
48	Nat Trust	$24⅛	22⅞	22	
76031	Noranda	$30	29¼	29	
9170	Norcen	$35⅞	35⅛	35	
1675	Nowsco W	$30	29⅞	30	
8475	Nu-Wst A	$27⅞	25⅞	27	
7475	Oakwood	$18⅞	18⅛	18	
600	Oshawa A	$10⅛	10⅛	10	
12003	Pamour	$24¼	22½	24	
1420	PanCan P	$88⅛	88	88	
9605	Pembina	$12⅛	12	12	
4285	Petrofina	$65	61¾	65	
266	Peyto Oils	$24	24	24	
2467	Phonix Oil	$11½	11	11	
470	Pine Point	$40⅞	40¼	40	
26800	Place G	315	300	31	
9915	Placer	$27½	27	27	
7495	Ram	$18⅛	17¼	18	
2050	Rd Stenhs A	$11	11	11	
1210	Reichhold	$13½	13⅛	13	
20200	Revnu Prp	209	204	20	
950	Roman	$67	66	67	
885	Rothman	$27⅞	27¼	27	
4540	Sceptre	$13⅝	12⅞	12	
850	Scotts	$6⅞	6⅝	6	
63410	Shell Can	$29⅞	28⅞	29	
22375	Sherritt	$16	15⅝	16	
415	Sigma	$52½	51	52	
4494	S Sears A	$8	7⅞	8	
5790	Skye Res	$14⅛	13⅞	14	
850	Slater Stl	$17⅛	17	17	
250	Southm	$38	38	38	
30072	Stelco A	$35⅛	34⅞	3	
9200	Steep R	$5½	5½	5	
2400	Sulpetro B	$22	21	2	
140	Suncor pr	$25⅝	25⅝	25	
1000	Talcorp A	$10⅛	10⅛	10	
1000	Tara	$15⅝	15½	15	
2475	Teck Cor A	$21⅞	21⅝	21	
34716	Teck Cor B	$20⅞	20	20	
3040	Teledyne	$12⅛	11⅛	12	
19225	Tex Can	$22⅞	22½	22	
5950	Thom N A	$21⅛	21	21	
2832	Tor Dm Bk	$30½	30⅛	30	
137	Torstar B	$25⅞	25⅞	25	
102525	Traders A	$13⅛	13	13	
6730	Trns Mt	$14⅞	14⅝	14	
11000	Trinity Res	$16	15		
12006	TrCan PL	$22⅛	21⅞	21	
10050	Turbo	$25⅛	24⅞		
12130	UGas A	$12½	12	12	
7100	Union Oil	$34½	34½	3	
600	Un Asbstos	$6	5⅞	6	
5523	U Keno	$59⅞	57½	59	
5	U Siscoe	$20¼	20¼	20	
25	Un Carbid	$32⅞	32⅞	3	
50	Van Der	$7¼	7⅛	7	
5700	Versll Cor	$19⅛	18½	1	
700	Vestgron	$18⅛	18⅞	18	
4200	West Mine	$22½	22¼	2	
220	Weston	$25½	25	25	
13468	Wiltroy	$14¼	13⅞	14	
110	Woodwd A	$29⅞	29⅞	2	
1330	Yk Bear	$11⅞	11½	1	

Total sales 5,737,577 shares

Montreal Stock

Closing Prices, Sept. 30, 1

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Cl
30156	Bnk Mont	$30	29½	
2400	Con Cml	$11⅞	11¾	
5000	CIL	$28⅛	28⅛	
25	ConSo Ry	$80	80	
500	Conron	$15¼	15⅛	
700	Con Bath	$17¾	17½	
800	FCA Int	315	315	3
8657	NatBk Cda	$13½	13¼	
5796	Power Cp	$18	17⅞	
100	RollandA	$ 8½	8½	
44721	Royal Bk	$54⅛	52⅛	
1011063	RoyTrstco	$21⅞	20⅛	
400	Steinbrg A	$22¼	22¼	

Total Sales 2,388,633 shares.

Canadian Inde

September 30, 1980

	Close
Montreal	382.91
Toronto	2,260.00

Montreal : Stock Exchange Industri
Toronto : TSE 300 Index

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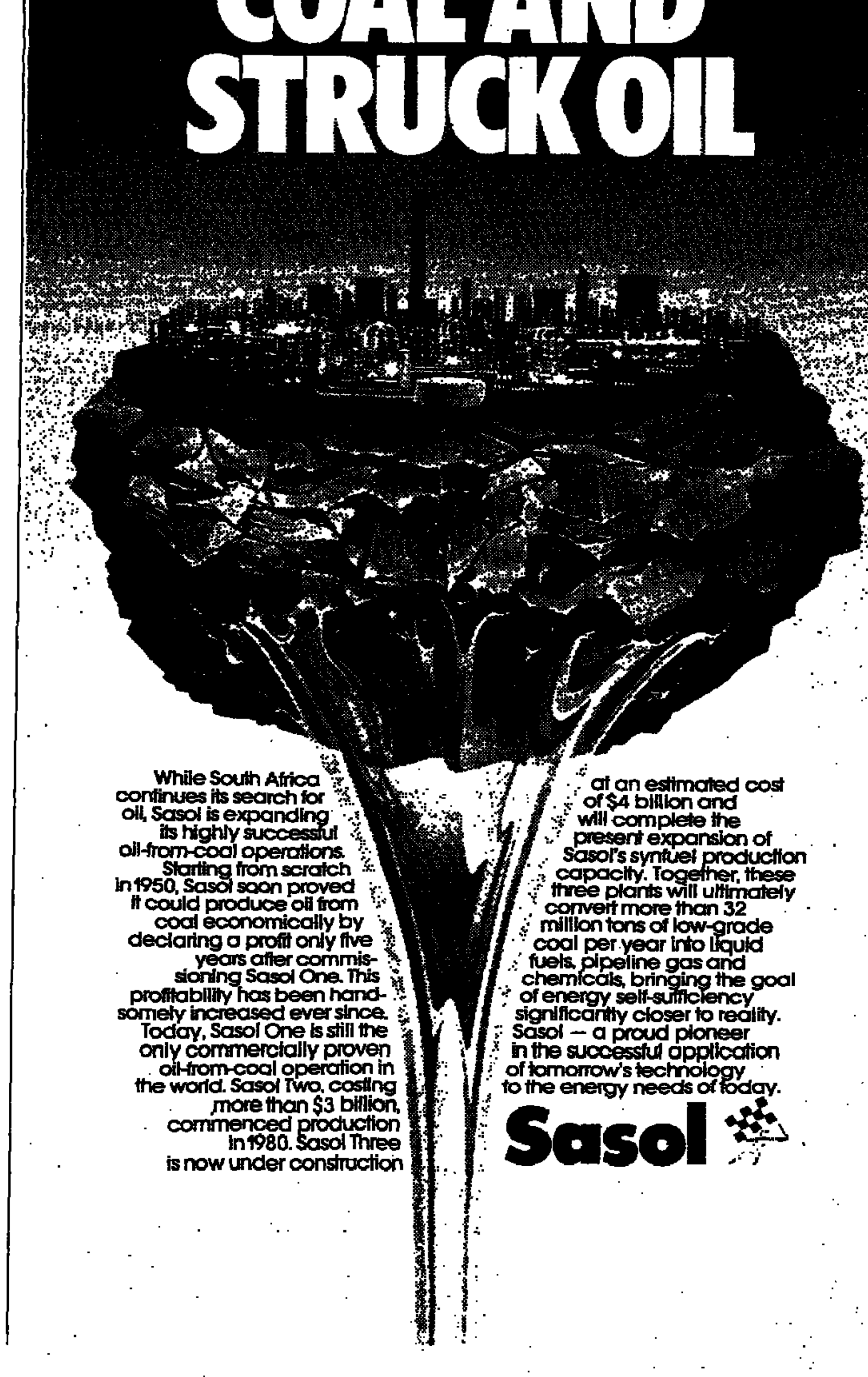

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YSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 30

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

ontinued from Page 10)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		rW	1.20	4.7	9	21	25¾	24¾	25⅛	+1
		srd	1.20	3.3	8	70	36¼	35⅝	36⅛	+ ⅛
		s	.40	1.9	11	14	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
		Cs	2.04	9.7	6	2	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛
		A	2.80	4.7	10	1156	59⅝	58⅛	59⅝	+ ⅝
		L	2.04	12.	7	65	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
		oCp	.96	7.3	8	53	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
		ins	5.80	2.2	8	56	37	37	37	— ⅛
		cC	3.32	4.4	6	194	75⅝	75⅛	75⅝	+ ⅝
		Sv	.70	9.4	7	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
		l	3.40	4.8	5	3342	70½	68⅝	70⅛	+1⅛
		ileH			14	118	3	2⅞	3	
		er	.20	1.5	17	197	13⅛	12⅛	13	+ ⅛
		uCat	n		22	368	27	25⅛	26⅛	+1⅛
		isco	.22t		16	101	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
		kDia			17	901	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
		R	1.20	9.1	5	18	13⅛	13	13⅛	— ⅛
		ch	s.80	3.2	8	79	25⅝	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅛
		ser	.65a	1.6	5	11	40⅛	39	40	+1
		gan	3.60	7.1	6	234	51⅛	50⅛	51	+ ⅛
		DU	1.80	9.0	8	30	20⅛	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
		w	2.12	7.3	11	804	29	28⅝	29	+ ⅛
		SI	1.00a	11.		35	16⅝	16	16⅛	— ⅛
		Y	1.02e	12.	8	38	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	— ⅛
		M	1.25	2.8	5	72	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	
		ion	2.80	6.6	5	349	42⅝	42⅛	42⅝	+ ⅛
		Cn	s.92	2.5	11	266	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
		eSh	.72	3.7	8	27	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
		TrAm			10	75	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
		lor	1.40	4.8	8	66	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
		ola	1.40	2.2	12	1033	63½	61	63⅛	+2⅛
		jel	2.36	5.4	10	89	44	42⅛	43⅛	+1⅛
		eTel	2.32	8.5	8	46	27½	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
		ford			8	33	6	5⅛	6	+ ⅛
		ia	pf.40	8.4		z50	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
		eng	.601		14	37	17⅛	17	17	
		onC	1.28	8.7	5	57	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
		so	s.50	1.2	12	228	43	40⅛	42⅛	+2⅛
		yO	1.20	6.7	6	11	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
		om	1.44	12.		25	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
		rsL	.60	3.8	9	36	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
		— N—N—N —								
			72	2.9	9	132	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	+1
		B	.80	6.0	5	120	13⅛	13	13⅛	— ⅛
			7	3.0	8	584	66⅛	66	66⅛	+ ⅛
		id	1.60	2.4	14	1124	59	56	59	+4
			1.32	5.7	6	446	23⅛	22⅛	23	— ⅛
			1.26t	25.	9	428	5	4⅞	5	
		sco	1.62	6.6	7	69	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
		o	1.60	3.6	14	113	45	44	45	+ ⅛
		co	s		10	36	16	15⅛	16	
		eFdl	.40e	2.5	7	32	16	15⅛	16	
		o	.68	4.5	25	46	15⅛	14⅛	15	+ ⅛
		ua	1.50	5.5	5	54	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
		an	.88	4.0	4	48	22	21⅛	22	+ ⅛
		vL	1a	5.7	13	160	u17⅛	17	17⅛	+1⅛
		ir	2	6.8	4	z33	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
		ist	2	6.9	8	366	29½	28½	29	+ ⅛
		du	1.05t	6.9	8	70	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
		G	2.70	8.8	7	20	31	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
			pf 2.30	12.		1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
		vp	1.48	6.3	6	403	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
		lom				51	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
		oly	.32	1.5	10	18	21	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
		Cr	.80	2.1	16	327	39½	38½	38⅞	
		dEnt	.90	1.9	17	584	47⅛	46	47⅛	+2
		eSv	.56	3.9	29	74	14½	13⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
		esl	1.50a	6.7	6	14	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
		mi	s		15	1867	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛	+1½
		in	1.24	5.7	6	55	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
		nd	1.24	8.6	7	19	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
		Sil	7	7.4	7	1061	27⅛	26½	27⅛	+ ⅛
		Fco			7	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
		mas	.51	3.8	9	1278	24½	32⅛	33½	+ ⅛
		w	s2.32	11.	10	70	21⅛	20⅛	21	+ ⅛
			pf1.60	13		z100	12½	12	12	— ½
			pf2.30	14.		z100	17½	17	17	— ½
			pf1.95	14.		10	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
		El	2.36	11.	6	253	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
		E	1.72	11.	6	26	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
		ucl	.30	1.0	20	196	30⅛	29⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
		P	pf2.76	11.		1	25	25	25	
		T	3.40	9.3	8	19	37	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
		G	1.88	12.	6	152	16	15⅛	16	+ ⅛
			pf 3.75	13.		z100	28	28	28	
			pf 8.80	14.		z50	65	65	65	—1
			pf 2.12	14.		2	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
		ll	.80	7.6	5	43	11	10½	10½	— ⅛
		nt	1.40a	7.6	6	831	54⅛	53⅛	54	+2⅛
		rk	.26	.5	27	407	48	44⅛	47⅛	+2½
		P	1.52	12.	7	197	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
			pf 3.40	14.		z100	25	25	25	+ ⅛
			pf 3.90	14.		z100	29	28	28	—1
			pf 10.60	12.		z50	88	88	88	
			pf 7.72	14.		z150	56	56	56	
		Sh	.20	9.6		40	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
		R	2.68	8.1	7	227	33½	32⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
			pf1.90	5.8		1	33	33	33	+ ⅛
		Af	n.16	.3	23	351	49⅛	47⅛	48½	+1½
		Wn	2.20	5.0	7	333	44½	42½	44	+1⅛
		n	.80t			39	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
		s	1.60	5.8	8	39	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
		ol	.72	1.9	9	61	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
		Mig				148	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
		hl	1.70	5.1	5	64	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
		UI	1.10	13.	7	230	8½	8⅛	8½	
		SL	.70	5.2	6	35	14	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
		PS	1.50	13.	8	158	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
		Pw	2.42	10.	8	80	24	23½	23½	+ ⅛
			pf4.56	12.		z100	37	d37	37	+ ⅛
			pf6.80	12.		z3600	56½	56⅛	56½	—1⅛
			pf10.36	10.		z80	100	100	100	
		el	1			271	33⅛	33	33⅛	— ⅛
		ate	s			762	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
		p	1.80	4.0	7	263	45⅛	44⅛	45	— ⅛
		Airl	.80	3.2	10	383	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
		scp	1.48	6.1	5	143	24½	24	24½	— ⅛
		E	s 1	4.0	7	615	25⅛	24½	25	+ ⅛
		ng	pf2.13	8.2		196	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
		nd	2.28	7.1	6	228	32	31⅛	32	+ ⅛
			pf2.50	11.		3	22½	22	22½	
		Lf	1.03e	10.	10	19	10⅛	10	10⅛	
		W	1.20	5.2	8	x19	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
		st	1.60	3.5	9	241	46	45⅛	45⅛	+ ⅛
		im	1.08	7.0	6	1398	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
		r	.44		7	8 80	60	58⅛	59⅛	+1⅛
		— O—O—O —								
			15c		10	216	75⅛	74	75½	— ½
		nd	.40	.9	14	210	45½	42	45⅛	+3⅛
		leP	1.28	6.6	8	3	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
		Pet	2	7.0	4	1177	28½	27⅛	28½	+ ½
			pf 4	4.5		1	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	+1⅛
			pf2.50	12.		47	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
19¼	14	OcciP	pf2.12	12.		15	18½	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
20⅞	15¼	OcciP	pf2.30	12.		32	19¼	19	19	
47⅞	36¾	ODECO	1.50	3.3	21	459	40¾	37⅞	40	+2½
40⅛	27⅞	Ogden	2.20	5.3	6	93	41¾	41	41¼	+ ¾
15½	11¼	OhioEd	1.74	14.	7	617	12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅛
36½	25½	OhEd	pf3.90	14.		z200	28	27½	27½	—1½
41	28½	OhEd	pf4.40	14.		z50	32½	32½	32½	+1¼
44½	33	OhEd	pf4.56	14		z600	33	32	32	—2½
76	53¾	OhEd	pf8.20	14		z160	58	58	58	—2
16¼	12½	OhEd	pf1.80	13.		10	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
98	80	OhE	pf10.48	13.		z100	80	80	80	—1
100	77½	OhE	pf10.76	12.		z100	90	90	90	— ½
20¼	15	OhP	pfG2.27	14.		1	16½	16½	16½	— ½
	95	OhP	pfA 14	14.		z30	100½	100½	100½	
111½	94	OhP	pfF 14	14.		z140	102	102	102	
15¾	11½	OklaGE	1.60	12	12	72	13½	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
9¼	6	OklGE	pf.80	10.		z20	8	8	8	+ ⅛
34⅛	17¼	OklaNG	2	5.7	10	222	u35¼	32⅜	35¼	+2⅞
23⅛	12½	Olin	1	4.8	7	539	20⅞	20	20⅞	+ ¾
46⅛	28⅛	Omark	1.44	3.2	6	27	44⅝	44	44⅜	
27¼	10¼	Oneida	s.60	2.5	6	131	24¼	23⅞	24¼	+ ⅛
13⅞	8¾	Onelko	.84	8.4	33	27	10	9⅞	10	
14½	10⅜	OranRk	1.60	12.	6	55	13½	13½	13	— ⅛
8⅞	4½	Orange				28	6¾	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
17⅞	8	OrionC	.40	2.9	7	194	13⅞	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
18¼	8⅛	OutbM	.70	5.4	13	186	13	12¾	13	+ ⅜
33⅛	12½	OutletCo	.60	2.0	109	370	31	28⅞	30⅛	+2¼
17⅞	13½	OverhDr	1	6.3	7	33	16	15½	16	+ ½
28⅞	17⅞	OvrnTr	1.40	5.5	5	9	25¾	25⅛	25⅜	— ½
28⅞	17⅞	OvShp	s.50	1.5	8	44	34⅜	33⅛	34	+ ⅜
31⅞	22¾	OwenC	1.20	4.5	11	220	26¾	26¼	26⅝	+ ⅜
28⅝	17⅜	OwenIll	1.40	6.1	5	258	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
14⅛	8½	Oxfrdln	.76	5.7	7	22	13¼	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
		— P—Q —								
40⅛	19	PHH Gp	1.04	3.0	11	100	35⅜	34⅝	34⅝	—1⅛
12	6⅝	PNBMI	1.04e	9.8		31	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
38	26⅞	PPG	2.16	5.9	6	78	36¾	36¼	36⅜	+ ⅜
25¾	19	PSA n	.30r	1.2	4	124	25½	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	8⅛	PacAS	1.30	13.		16	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
24⅜	19¼	PacGE	2.60	12.	6	400	21½	21⅛	21½	+ ⅜
24½	17	PacLtg	2.24	11.	6	143	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	
63⅛	40¼	PacLum	2.40	4.2	14	65	57⅞	56⅝	56⅝	
22	14½	PNwTel	1.64	8.6	8	26	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
23	16½	PacPw	2.04	11.	8	542	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ¼
35½	10½	PacScie	.50	1.7	12	50	29½	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅜
22⅛	21½	PacSci	wi			2	20	d20	20	—1⅛
16½	11	PacTT	1.40	9.4	8	77	15	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
67½	49	PacTT	pf 6	9.2		z120	65¾	65¼	65¾	
20⅛	7⅝	PaineW	.44	2.6	22	322	16⅞	15⅞	16⅝	+1⅛
22¼	10¼	PaiW	pf1.30	6.8		27	19	18⅞	19	+1⅛
22⅞	13	PalmBc	1.20	5.5	7	33	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	+ ⅜
4½	2½	Pamida			11	87	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅛
8⅝	3¾	PanAm				716	5	4⅝	5	
37½	29	PanEP	s1.74	5.1	8	344	34¼	33⅝	34¼	+ ⅜
23⅞	13⅞	Papcft	1.25b	6.8	7	37	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ⅛
25⅜	15⅛	Pargas	1.16	5.2	7	50	22⅝	22⅛	22⅜	+ ⅛
60	27	ParkDrl	.24	.4	19	373	55	52¾	55	+1½
32⅛	23⅞	ParHan	1.32	4.8	7	6	27½	27¼	27¼	
26	14	ParkPen	.44	2.0	9	204	22⅛	21¼	21⅞	+ ½
25⅛	10	PatPtl			111	452	23½	22⅜	23⅜	+ ⅝
28	15	Pavlsnw	.68	2.7	9	19	25½	25⅜	25½	+ ⅛
37¾	17⅛	Peabdy	.32b	.9	14	1302	34¾	31⅞	34½	+2⅝
25⅞	9¼	Pengo			92	108	22½	21⅝	22	+ ⅜
29⅞	14	PenCen			10	699	25⅝	24⅝	25⅜	+1⅛
15½	10⅝	PenCn	prA			3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
10¼	4½	PenCn	prB			618	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
56⅛	35½	PenCn	pr5.27	10.		196	52⅝	52	52½	+ ⅜
12⅛	5⅜	PennCp	.16	1.8	6	241	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
30⅛	19⅝	Pennay	1.84	8.1	7	1152	23¼	22¾	22⅞	— ⅛
103½	52½	PaCo	pf4.62	4.7		1	98	98	98	
20½	14½	PaPL	2.12	13.	6	323	16⅜	16½	16½	— ⅛
45	32⅜	PaPL	pf4.40	13.		z110	35	34	34	—1½
44½	32	PaPL	pf4.50	13.		z40	35¼	35	35	—1
77½	56½	PaPL	pf8.40	14.		z100	61	61	61	+3½
103½	74	PaPL	pf 11	13.		z200	86	86	86	—2
107⅛	86	PaPL	pf 13	13.		z60	96½	95	96½	+1½
76½	56⅛	PaPL	pf 8	13.		z310	60½	59¼	60½	+ ½
77	57	PaPL	pf8.70	14.		z400	64	63	63	—1
34½	25⅞	Penwlt	2.20	7.7	6	56	29	27¾	28⅝	+ ⅜
21⅞	16½	Penw	pf1.60	8.8		9	18⅛	18	18⅛	
54¾	30	Pennzol	s 2	4.3	8	1067	46¾	45½	46	+ ¾
91	70	Pennz	pfB 8	10.		z300	78½	77½	77½	—1
16⅞	11⅛	PeopDr	.28	1.9	7	15	15	14¾	14⅝	— ⅛
56	34⅜	PeopEn	3	5.7	10	164	52¾	52⅛	52½	
28½	20	PepsiCo	1.38	5.0	9	961	25⅞	24⅝	25⅛	+1⅛
60⅞	28⅛	PerkinE	.72	1.3	17	192	57⅞	56⅞	57⅝	+1⅛
36½	23¾	Petrie	1.40	4.5	9	133	31⅞	30½	31⅝	+ ⅝
44½	22⅞	Petroln	.76	1.8	15	47	42¼	41½	42⅛	
42⅞	25⅞	PetRs	3.29e	8.4		67	39⅞	38⅞	39⅛	
38	23⅜	PetRs	pf1.75	4.9		4	36	35⅞	35⅝	—1⅛
49½	32	Pfizer	1.44	3.1	14	679	45⅞	45	45⅜	+1
48⅛	22⅛	PhelpD	1.60	4.3	6	324	37⅞	36⅝	37⅛	+1⅛
17	11½	PhilaEl	1.80	14.	7	382	13⅛	13	13⅛	
35⅛	25	PhilE	pf3.80	14.		z150	27½	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅜
39	27½	PhilE	pf4.30	14.		z250	30½	30	30	—1
40	27⅞	PhilE	pf4.40	13.		z100	32¾	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅜
77⅛	57	PhilE	pf8.75	14.		z210	62	62	62	— ½
71¾	50	PhilE	pf7.85	14.		z300	55	55	55	
89	62½	PhilE	pf9.50	14.		z370	69	67⅝	68	—2
71½	47	PhilE	pf7.80	14.		z160	56	56	56	
77¼	49	PhilE	pf7.75	14		z170	56	53½	55	+1⅝
53	24⅞	PhilSub	1.24	2.6	14	211	48½	46¾	48½	+2⅛
48⅞	29⅞	PhilMr	1.60	3.8	9	1199	42⅝	40⅝	42⅛	+1⅛
9⅞	4	PhilInd	.36	4.2	8	370	8⅝	7¾	8½	+ ¾
12⅞	8⅞	PhilInd	pf 1	9.0		2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
61⅞	37⅞	PhilPet	1.80	3.9	7	2046	46¾	45¼	45⅝	+ ⅜
17⅞	10	PhilVH	.60	4.7	7	8	12⅞	12⅞	12¾	+ ⅛
19⅞	10⅝	PiedAvt	.24	1.7	6	232	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	+ ⅛
23	15⅛	PieNG	1.64	8.0	6	11	20⅝	20½	20½	
4⅞	2⅛	Pier 1				44	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
42½	27⅞	Pilsbry	2	5.2	7	336	38¾	37½	38⅝	+ ¾
51⅝	23⅞	Pioner	1.60	3.5	10	119	46	45½	45⅝	— ⅜
23	11⅛	PionrEl	.28e	1.3	9	11	22¾	22¼	22¾	+ ⅛
40⅞	23¾	PitnyB	1.40	3.8	9	59	37⅛	36⅝	37	
40⅞	24⅞	PitnB	pf2.12	5.7		2	37	37	37	
29⅝	17⅞	Pittstn	1.20	4.2	15	515	28⅞	27⅞	28⅝	+ ⅜
9⅝	4½	PlanRsc			11	468	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	+ ⅜
22	13⅞	Plantrn	.16	.9	15	31	18⅞	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
18⅛	10½	Playboy	.12	.8	11	140	15⅞	15	15	— ⅛
62⅝	22	Plessey	1.44e	2.7	13	16	53½	52⅞	53⅛	+ ⅝
55	26⅛	Pneumo	1	2.2	15	294	45⅞	43⅞	45⅛	+1⅝
32⅜	13⅜	PogoPd	.44	1.4	16	995	30⅝	29	30⅜	+1⅛
32⅛	19	Polaroid	1	3.6	24	888	28⅞	27½	28⅛	+1⅛
21⅞	9⅛	Pndrosa	.40	3.5	8	177	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
26⅛	13⅛	PopTal	s.70	3.2	8	47	22⅜	22	22	— ⅛
20⅛	12½	Portec	.80	4.6	6	55	18	17½	17½	+ ⅛
80½	66½	Portr	pf5.50	7.8		y50	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	10⅛	PorlGE	1.70	14.	12	228	12⅝	12⅛	12½	
33⅜	17	PorG	pf2.60	14.		6	19¼	18⅞	19	— ⅝
42½	29	Potlch	1.40	3.8	9	59	37	36¼	37	+ ½
43¾	10	PotmEl	1.52	12.	7	362	13	12⅞	12⅝	— ⅛
43⅛	30½	PotEl	pf4.50	13.		z10	35	35	35	
39⅞	28	PotEl	pf4.04	13.		z170	30⅞	30½	30½	
37	19⅞	Premier	s.68	2.2	11	2	31	30⅞	31	— ⅛
15¼	6⅝	Presley	.40e	2.9	6	207	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ¼
48⅝	14½	PrimeC	s		33	1465	42	39½	41⅝	+2⅛
18¼	7	PrimMt			14	25	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
82⅜	62⅜	ProctG	3.80	5.3	9	1231	71⅞	70⅝	71½	— ⅛
17⅞	10½	PraRsh	s.28	1.9	16	49	15½	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
35⅜	27½	Proler	1.40	4.4	6	92	32¾	31½	32½	— ⅛
15¼	11⅛	PSvCol	1.60	12.	10	1519	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
21⅞	14⅛	PSCol	pf2.10	13.		155	16½	15⅞	16½	+ ½
25¼	17⅝	PSInd	2.48	12.	6	1196	20⅞	20	20⅝	+ ⅛
18½	13	PSvNH	2.12	14.	6	111	15⅜	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
25¼	17⅛	PSNH	pf2.75	15.		z300	18¾	18½	18½	— ⅛
24½	17⅝	PSNH	pf2.81	15.		8	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
32	28½	PSNH	pf4.25	15.		55	28⅞	d28	28	— ⅝
21⅛	15⅛	PSvNM	2.08	11.	6	126	18⅞	17¾	18⅝	+ ¾
21	15½	PSvEG	2.32	13.	6	561	18⅛	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
13⅛	10⅝	PSEG	pf1.40	12.			11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
51½	34¼	PSEG	pf5.05	13.		z230	39½	38½	39½	+1½
21⅞	14¼	PSEG	pf2.17	12.		315	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	+ ⅛
66½	53	PSEG	pf6.80	13.		z30	52⅝	d52½	52½	—1
23⅞	16⅛	PSEG	pf2.43	13.		6	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅝
108	94	PSE	pf12.75	12.		z140	103	103	103	+1½
74¼	53	PSEG	pf7.40	14.		z220	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	—2½
95¾	67	PSEG	pf9.62	13		z100	76½	76½	76½	+2½
11¼	5	Publick			7	127	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	2¾	Pueblo			4	32	4	3⅞	3⅞	
6⅛	3⅛	PR Cem			3	18	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	
16⅜	12	PaSPL	1.64	13	10	164	12⅞	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
50⅝	19¼	Pullmn	1	2.2	11	132	46¾	45	46	+ ⅝
46	44½	Pullmn	wd			211	u46¾	44⅝	46	+1½
17⅝	13¼	Purex	1.28	8.3	7	468	15½	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	PurItnFa			6	79	4⅞	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
33	21	Purolr	1.40	4.8	11	67	29	28¾	29	+ ⅜
35⅛	24⅛	QuakO	1.60	5.4	7	303	30⅛	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅜
19¼	10¾	QuakSO	.80	4.5	14	412	18	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
34⅞	18⅛	Quaner	1.12	3.6	7	59	31	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	4½	Questor	.20	2.3	13	175	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
23	15¾	QuestrolA	2	9.1		3	22	22	22	
		— R—R—R —								
13⅝	6⅛	RBInd	.28	2.9	8	20	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
28⅜	18½	RCA	1.80	6.7	6	344	27	26¾	26⅞	+ ⅛
40	31½	RCApl	3.50	9.5		z70	37	37	37	— ⅛
62½	43	RCA	pf 4	6.8		2	59⅛	59	59⅛	+ ⅛
24½	18⅛	RCA	pf 2.12	9.2		142	23⅛	22¾	23	
35⅛	24	RCA	pf 3.65	13.		93	29	28⅝	29	+ ⅛
17⅛	8	RLC	.60	4.0	8	265	15	13⅞	15	+1
10⅝	6⅛	RTE	.60	6.9	27	8	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	9⅛	RalsPur	.64	5.5	8	532	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
11½	5⅝	Ramad	.12e	1.3	20	740	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ⅜
17¼	12⅛	Ranco	.96	6.3	6	44	14	13¾	13¾	—1
25	15⅜	RapAm	.60e	2.7	7	33	22	21¾	22	+ ⅛
75¾	52	RapA	pf2.25	3.4		7	66½	66½	66½	— ⅛
84⅛	54½	RapA	pfB 3	3.8		1	79	79	79	+2
25¼	16	RapA	pfC 3	13.		10	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
31½	15	Raybi	1.60b	5.8		56	27⅝	26⅝	27⅝	+1⅛
30	12⅝	Raymdl	1	3.8	29	180	27⅝	25	26⅝	+1½
96⅛	51½	Raythn	2	2.2	14	282	90⅝	88	90⅛	+2⅜
		ReadBt	s		14	395	42⅝	38½	42	
42⅛	29⅛	RdaBat	pf2.13	5.4		149	39	35⅛	39	+3¼
19½	13	Rampac	n1.65e	8.9	9	31	18⅝	18⅜	18½	— ⅛
13⅛	7⅝	RltRef	1.20e	13.	8	37	9¾	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	5	RecgnEq	n		27	216	15⅛	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
11⅝	6⅛	Redmn	.20	2.1	9	214	9¾	9⅛	9⅛	
12⅝	7⅛	ReeceCp	.60	6.8	8	14	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
37	24⅞	ReevsB	2.20	7.0	5	10	31⅛	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
16½	9⅛	RelchCn	.48	4.0	14	10	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
80¼	44	RelGp	3	3.9	3	307	78	77	77	—1
119½	66½	RelG	pf2.20	1.9		1	117	117	117	—2½
24	18¼	RelG	pf2.60	13.		1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
26	19	Relin	pf2.68	12.		96	22½	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
9	5⅛	RepAir	.20	2.5		194	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
30	16¼	RepCp	.60	2.7	5	137	22⅝	22	22¼	— ⅛
25⅞	13½	RepFnS	1	4.8	6	10	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅝	RepMtg			175	61	3⅝	3½	3½	
34	25	RepNY	s1.84	3.4	6	111	30¾	30¼	30½	
22⅞	15	RNY	pf2.12	12.		1	18	18	18	
31	20½	RepStl	2a	8.5	6	191	23⅞	22⅞	23½	+ ⅜
30¼	21	RepTex	1.1a	4.0	7	17	29⅜	29	29⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	20⅛	RevcoD	1	3.0	11	51	33¼	32⅝	33⅛	+ ⅜
21⅜	10⅞	Revere			5	133	18⅝	16¾	18⅜	+1¼
53⅞	35¼	Revlon	1.56	3.2	10	460	48½	47½	48½	+1¼
17⅞	9⅞	Rexham	.60	4.2	7	128	14½	14	14⅛	— ⅛
19⅜	14¼	Rexnrd	1.04	5.7	7	57	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
56	45½	Rexn	pf2.36	4.4		1	53¾	53¾	53½	—2⅛
42½	27	Reynln	s2.10	5.4	7	1188	39½	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
49¼	36⅛	Rpyin	pf4.10	9.5		142	43½	43	43⅛	— ⅛
40⅞	27¼	RevMtl	2.20	5.8	4	362	39½	38	38	— ⅜
43	41½	RayM	pf2.37	5.7		2	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	
35	13⅞	RichCo	1.30	8.1	25	53	16⅛	16	16	
28½	17½	RchMer	1.32	5.0	7	63	26⅛	26⅜	26½	+ ⅛
23⅞	15⅛	RiegelT	1.80	8.2	5	15	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
57⅞	27⅛	RioGron	1	2.0	8	445	50¾	47⅝	50⅞	+3
41⅞	13¼	RioGr	pf.80	2.2		543	35⅞	30⅞	35⅞	+4⅞
33¼	19½	RiteAid	.75	2.4	10	139	31⅛	31½	31½	
27	14⅝	Robshw	1.40	6.2	9	93	22⅝	22	22⅝	+ ⅛
41⅛	27⅝	Robrsn	2.20	5.5	6	37	40	39	40	+1¼
10¼	6⅛	Robins	.40	4.2	5	104	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
16	11½	RochG	1.52	11.	7	60	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
21⅝	15⅛	RochTl	1.68	8.6	7	51	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	
18⅛	4⅛	Rockowr	19.50c		2	11	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
34⅝	25⅛	Rockwl	s1.40	4.2	9	603	33½	32⅝	33⅛	+ ⅛
59½	34½	Rklnt	pf1.35	2.4		1	57¼	57¼	57¼	— ⅜
55⅛	32⅞	RohmH	2.32	4.7	7	34	49¾	49⅜	49⅜	+ ⅛
20	10⅝	Rohrlnd			87	212	12⅝	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	15⅞	Rollins	.88	2.7	13	278	32⅞	32⅛	32⅞	+ ⅝
43⅞	14⅞	Rolm	s		36	249	39⅞	37⅞	39⅝	+1½
4⅛	1⅞	Ronson			6	3	2⅞			
14⅝	8⅞	Roper	.90	7.1	9	51	12⅞	11⅞	12⅝	+ ⅛
22	13⅛	Rorer	.84	4.3	11	270	19½	18⅞	19½	+ ½
42¾	24½	Rowan	s.08	.2	25	1269	38½	35⅞	38⅛	+2⅝
62	46⅛	Rowan	pf2.04	3.7		101	56	52½	55¼	+2⅜
19½	10⅝	RCCos	1.04	6.4	9	115	16⅛	14⅞	16¼	+1⅜
92⅞	66½	RoylD	6.50e	7.3	3	226	88⅞	88½	88⅞	+ ¾
30⅞	20	Rubbrm	.92	3.3	11	57	27⅞	27¼	27⅞	
15¼	8⅜	RussTog	.88	6.2	6	111	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
30	14⅝	RyanH	1.20	4.6	9	140	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅜
29¼	16	RyderS	1.08b	4.2	8	206	26⅞	25⅝	26	— ⅛
		— S—S—S —								
19⅞	6⅝	SCA	.201	1.1	15	1169	18	17½	17¾	+ ⅝
32⅛	16⅝	SCM	1.80	6.4	5	471	28½	28	28	
31⅝	19⅝	SFN	.92	3.3	10	161	28	27½	28	
37½	19¾	SPSTec	.72b	2.3	7	36	32	31½	31¾	+ ⅛
69	34	Sabine	s.28	.4	39	380	64½	61⅝	64	+1⅛
32⅛	17	SfgdBus	n.40	1.4	20	62	28½	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
6⅛	3	Saladin	n			71	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅛
39¾	27½	Safewy	2.60	8.4	6	175	31½	30½	31⅛	
11⅝	6⅞	SagaCp	.44	4.5	6	74	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
69½	26⅝	SJoMn	1.50	2.5	15	458	60⅞	58⅛	60⅞	+1⅜
11⅞	9	StJoLP	1.26	12.	10	7	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
86	47⅝	StLSoF	2.50	3.0	9	15	82	80⅞	82	+1½
10½	7⅝	SPaul	1.08a	12.		48	9⅛	9	9	
34⅞	25⅛	StRegP	2	6.3	6	393	32	31½	31¾	— ⅛
8⅛	5	Salant	.40	5.8	8	13	7	6⅞	6⅞	
7⅝	3½	Sambos				621	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
15⅜	11½	SDieGs	1.60	12.	7	157	13¼	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	12	SJuanR	1.45t	7.7	24	7	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	
54⅜	22½	Sanders	.58	1.1	20	155	53	51⅝	53	+1⅛
75	43⅝	SFeInd	2.60	3.7	8	386	70⅝	69⅞	70	+ ⅜
20¼	12	SFeln	pf .50	2.7		7	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	— ⅛
60⅛	28⅛	SFeInt	.72	1.3	27	889	54⅝	53⅝	54⅛	+1⅛
20⅛	13⅛	SgtWel	1	5.7	7	47	18	17½	17½	— ⅛
10¾	5½	SaulRE	.05e	.6	56	12	9⅛	9	9	
15½	7¼	SavASto	.05e	.4	13	131	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅜
21	7⅞	SavOnD	.50	2.6	18	28	19	18⅜	19	+ ⅛
15⅛	8⅞	SavEIP	1.20	12	12	17	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
12½	9	SavE A	1.34	12.		4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ½
11½	8½	SavE	pf1.28	13.		35	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
19	12½	Savin	.70	5.3	4	187	13½	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
9⅞	4	Saxon	.05e	.7	7	362	7⅜	7	7⅜	+ ⅜
5⅝	2⅞	Schaefer				21	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
45⅞	27½	SchrPlo	1.60	4.0	9	777	40⅞	38⅞	40⅛	+1⅜
13⅞	5	Schlitz				460	8½	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
152½	81⅜	Schlmb	1.50	1.0	23	938	143	140⅝	143	+2½
103	93	Schlmb	wi			59	95⅞	94⅝	95⅞	+1⅜
45⅞	21½	SciAtl	.14	.4	30	391	40⅛	38⅝	39⅞	+ ⅛
25½	18¼	Scoa	s.96	3.9	7	76	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅜
8	4	ScotLad	.05e		9 5	59	5½	5½	5½	
27⅞	17¼	ScotFet	1.80	8.1	7	11	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
22½	12½	ScotsP	1	5.4	5	332	18⅝	18	18½	+ ⅜
33½	14½	Scottys	.52	2.4	10	58	20½	20⅛	20⅜	— ⅛
20½	13½	ScovIII	1.52	8.6	6	52	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	— ⅛
14½	8⅛	Scudder			25	62	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
9½	8⅛	Scud	pf1.01e	11.		10	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
12½	9	SeaCA	pf1.46	14.		12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
14⅛	17⅛	SeaCA	pfB2.10	15.		31	14⅛	d13⅞	14	
29⅞	12½	SeaCont	.42	1.6	6	165	26½	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅜
55½	25	SeabCL	2.20b	4.4	5	631	49⅝	48½	49½	+1⅜
15⅛	9	SeabWA			11	217	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
29½	22½	Seafst	1.28	5.1	6	43	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
61⅞	33	Seagrm	1.10	1.9	15	279	57⅞	56¾	57⅝	+1⅛
22⅞	16	Seagry	.30e	1.5	7	4	19¼	19⅛	19¼	
29⅞	12½	SealtAir	.52	2.1	14	174	25	24½	25	+ ½
32⅛	14	SealPw	1.30	6.0	8	68	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
27½	15½	SearleG	.52	2.2	13	444	24	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
19⅛	14⅛	Sears	1.36	8.1	10	1989	17	16¾	16⅞	
9⅛	4	Seatrain				172	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
32	22⅛	SecPac	2	7.0	5	296	28½	28⅛	28½	— ⅛
72⅛	50	Sedco	s .48	.7	26	85	64⅞	62	64⅜	+2⅛
12	7⅛	SeigLt	1.20	11.		9	11	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
17½	7½	SvCatnt	.44	2.8	8	80	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	+ ⅝
28	12	Snaklee	.80	3.6	12	197	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
49	31	Snapell	.15	.3	5	5	43⅞	43	43	— ⅛
41½	31⅞	SnearL	s.60	1.6	5	556	37½	37	37⅛	+1⅜
48⅛	34	ShellO	s1.60	3.7	10	256	44	43⅛	43⅝	+ ⅛
41⅛	27	ShellT	4.30e	11.	4	21	40½	40⅛	40½	+ ½
10⅛	4⅛	ShelGlo		4.1		32	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
16⅞	10⅞	ShelG	pf1.35	10.		9	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
15	9⅞	ShelG	pf1.40	12		1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
40⅜	22⅞	Shrwin	.75e	2.0	8	34	37	36⅞	37	— ⅛
65	41	Shrw	pf4.40	7.3		z450	61½	60	60	—1½
14½	7⅜	SierPac	1.46	11.	6	72	13½	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
48¼	20¼	Signal	1	2.3	9	1302	46½	43⅞	44¼	—2⅛
44⅛	29⅝	Signode	1.84	4.4	8	41	43¾	41¾	42	+ ⅛
17⅛	7⅛	SimPrec	.32	2.6	9	114	12⅝	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
11	7⅛	SimpPat	.56	6.1	11	103	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	6⅛	Singer				272	10¼	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
29⅞	20⅛	Singr	pf3.50	14.		6	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
19⅛	8½	Skyline	.48	3.6	31	131	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+ ½
21⅞	13½	SmithA	1.40	9.3	11	19	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
53⅛	18	Smithl	s.64	1.3	17	170	50⅝	49½	49⅞	— ⅛
60⅛	43⅛	SmKin	s1.66	2.7	15	1105	62⅞	61⅛	62½	+1⅜
27	17⅛	Smucker	1.10	4.4	7	7	24⅝	24	24¼	— ⅛
29	18⅛	SnapOn	.88	3.5	12	49	24⅝	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	6	SonyCp	.10e	.7	13	3211	14⅝	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
26⅛	16⅝	SooLine	1.88t	7.8	5	11	24⅝	24	24¼	+ ⅛
24½	22	SrceC	n2.50	11.		57	22	d21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
19⅛	19	SrcCap	pf2.40	13.		4	18⅞	d18⅝	18¾	— ½
4⅞	1⅞	SoAtlFn				59	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
17	12	SCrEG	1.74	12.	7	713	14⅝	14	14⅜	— ⅛
28	17½	SoJerln	1.86	6.9	6	62	26⅝	25⅝	26⅞	+1
71⅜	38	Soudown	1	1.4	8	45	70⅝	70⅛	70⅝	+ ½
18½	12½	SoatBk	.88	5.2	5	69	17⅞	17	17	— ⅛
9⅞	5⅝	SoelPS	.56t	9.0	4	6	6⅞	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	20⅛	SCalEd	2.96	12.	6	1070	24½	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	10⅞	SouthCo	1.54	13.	7	610	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
19	14⅝	SoInGE	1.68	10.	6	5	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
61⅞	40⅛	SoNRes	1.85	3.3	9	108	56⅛	55⅞	56	+ ½
37⅛	29½	SNETel	3.60	11.	8	43	34⅛	33⅝	34⅛	+ ½
47½	30⅛	SouPac	2.60	6.8	8	738	38¾	37½	38⅛	+ ½
82⅛	50⅛	SouRy	3.68	4.6	7	52	79⅝	78⅛	79⅝	+1½
41⅞	24½	SoUnCo	1.92	4.9	7	20	39⅛	38⅞	39	+ ½
30⅛	17⅛	Soutind	.96b	4.9	6	390	19⅞	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
65	33⅛	SouRoy	s.40	.7	41	888	60	58⅞	59⅝	+ ⅝
3⅛	1⅛	Soumrk			55	388	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
29⅞	26⅛	SwtAir	s.32	1.2	8	572	26⅛	d25⅞	26	— ⅛
31	20⅝	SwtBsh	1.40	4.6	7	12	30⅛	30	30⅛	— ⅛
12⅞	6½	SwFlBk	.60	5.3	7	109	11⅛	10½	11⅛	+ ⅛
27⅜	17⅜	SwFIB	pf2.18	8.6		7	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	11½	SwtFore	.50	2.5	6	75	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅛
13½	8⅛	SwtGas	1.16	12.	7	1205	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	— ⅛
13⅛	9½	SwtPS	1.28	12.	8	821	11⅛	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
28⅛	14⅛	Sparton	1	4.0	19	11	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅝
51⅛	26½	SpectPh			22	87	47⅞	46½	47	+ ½
19⅛	12⅛	SperHut	1	5.8	7	18	17⅛	16⅜	17⅛	+ ⅝
36⅛	27	SperHu	pf 3	9.1		2	33	33	33	—1
60⅛	41⅜	Sperry	1.76	3.5	7	493	50⅝	50	50¼	+ ½
19⅛	12⅞	Springs	1.20	7.4	4	16	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅛
30½	17½	SquarD	1.60	5.7	9	130	28⅝	27⅝	28	+ ⅛
39⅛	26⅛	Squibb	1.14	4.2	11	578	27¾	27⅛	27⅜	— ⅛
16½	9⅞	StaRite	.70	6.4	13	12	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
56⅝	23½	Staley	1	1.8	15	348	54½	53	54⅛	+1⅛
33⅞	21¼	StBrnd	1.64	5.6	9	80	29⅝	29	29⅛	
32½	18⅛	StBPnt	.72	2.5	10	45	28⅞	28	28⅞	+ ⅜
16⅛	6⅛	StdMotA	.64	5.1	17	41	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
85	52½	StOilCl	3.60	4.8	6	1382	76⅜	74½	75⅜	+1⅛
71⅛	46	StOInd	s2.20	3.3	10	2068	66⅞	64⅛	66⅛	+2
60	42⅛	StOOh	s1.40	2.4	8	1492	57½	55⅝	57½	+3⅛
56⅛	50⅛	SOOh	pf3.75	7.1		z20	52½	52½	52½	
15⅛	7⅛	StPacCp	.70	5.7	6	11	12⅛	12	12⅛	
20⅞	12⅝	Standex	.85	4.8	6	17	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
20½	14½	StanW	s.68	3.9	8	83	17½	17⅝	17½	+ ½
39⅞	25⅛	Starret	1.68a	4.4	6	3	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅛
6⅛	3½	StMulInv			29	70	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
10⅞	7⅛	StaMSe	1.12	13.		62	9	8⅝	8⅝	
23½	14½	StautCh	1.20	6.6	6	751	18⅜	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅜
4	2⅜	Steego	.12b	3.2	6	375	3⅞	3½	3⅞	+ ⅛
12	8⅝	Sterchi	.60	5.3	8	5	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
12½	5⅝	SterlBcp	.60	6.3	11	121	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
26⅞	16	SterlDg	.92	3.8	13	876	24⅞	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅜
22⅛	13	Sterndnt	.60	4.1	7	37	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
18⅛	12⅛	StevnJ	1.20b	7.4	5	58	16½	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	17⅛	StewWa	s1.88	4.8	7	16	27⅝	27½	27⅝	
30½	18	StokVC	1.48	6.3	10	33	23⅛	23⅝	23½	
11	8	StokVC	pf 1	11.		z140	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
82	40	StoneW	2.75a	3.8	10	18	73⅝	72⅞	73	+ ⅛
26⅛	17½	StonCon	.72	3.2	6	18	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	12⅛	StopShp	1.20	8.6	6	59	14⅛	13⅝	14	— ⅛
23½	11⅞	StorTec			13	2515	21¼	20¼	21⅛	+1
33⅛	20½	Storer	s.72	2.6	9	451	28	27½	28	+ ⅛
16⅝	11⅛	StridRit	1.16	7.9	9	96	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
9⅜	2⅛	SuavSho	.20	2.8	7	176	7⅞	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
42⅝	25⅛	SubPrG	1.44	4.4	6	80	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
32⅛	21	SunChm	s.60	2.0	5	20	30½	29⅞	30⅛	+ ½
27⅛	18½	SunEl	.72	2.9	12	52	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅛
48⅛	33⅛	SunCo	s1.80	4.0	6	476	45⅛	43⅝	45	+1⅜
97½	58	SunC	pf2.25	2.5		8	91⅝	90	91⅝	+2⅜
22⅝	12⅝	Sunbm	1.50	8.2	6	222	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	+ ¼
51	29⅛	Sundstr	1.60	3.3	11	152	48⅛	47⅝	48	+ ⅛
122	73	Sunds	pf3.50	3.0		2	115	115	115	—6
26⅛	9⅛	SunMn	s.40	1.7	54	2061	23⅛	20⅞	23⅛	+2½
35⅛	18	SuprVal	.80	2.5	12	86	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛	+1⅛
233½	99	SuprOil	s.70	.3	19	412	213¾	205	213¾	+11¾
18¼	10⅛	SuomkG	.54	3.3	6	52	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
7	3	Supsco				127	4⅜	4⅜	4⅛	+ ⅛
21⅞	16⅛	Swank	1.40a	7.9	5	18	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	12	Sybron	1.08	6.8	6	94	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅜
33	24	Sybrn	pf2.40	8.3		1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
		— T—T—T —								
33⅞	11⅛	TRE	1	3.5	9	176	28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ½
51⅛	34½	TRW	2.20	4.4	8	801	50⅝	49⅝	49⅞	+ ⅜
112	76	TRW	pf4.40	4.0		7	110	109⅝	109⅝	+1⅛
95	64	TRW	pr4.50	4.9		5	92	92	92	+ ⅜
35¼	25⅛	TaftBrd	.84	2.7	9	27	31	30⅛	30⅞	+ ⅛
9⅞	4⅛	Talley	.25t			78	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
10⅞	7⅛	Talley	pf 1	12.		2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
18½	13½	TampE	1.56	9.2	6	505	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	+ ⅛
89½	24½	Tandy			18	1785	81⅛	78⅞	81	+3½
9⅜	4½	Tandycft			14	112	8½	8¼	8⅛	+ ⅛
39½	12½	Tchncolr	1.08	3.4	5	102	32⅝	31⅜	32⅝	+ ⅜
70⅛	41⅛	Tektrnx	.92	1.4	14	760	65	62⅝	64⅝	+1⅝
17⅛	7⅛	Telcom	.70	7.4	11	30	9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅛
212	91	Teldyn	s		8	817	190¼	186⅛	188⅛	+2⅞
27	14	Teleprmt			19	471	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅜
6⅛	2½	Telex			49	475	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
45⅛	31⅛	Tenneco	2.40	5.8	7	689	41⅞	41½	41⅝	+ ⅛
101	84⅛	Tenc	pr 11	13.		33	88	87⅝	87⅝	+ ⅜
81½	56½	Tenc	pr 7.40	12.		2	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	+ ½
56	31½	Teradyn			17	92	48	46⅛	47⅝	+1⅛
32¼	14	Tesoro	.22e	.9	3	746	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
55½	24⅛	Tesor	pf2.16	5.3		54	40⅝	39⅞	40⅛	+1⅛
41⅞	27	Texaco	2.40	6.7	4	1835	36⅛	35⅛	36	+ ½
60⅛	38	TexCm	1.60	2.7	11	83	59⅝	58⅝	59⅛	+1⅛
79½	54½	TexEst	3.28	4.5	9	209	71	69⅝	71	+1½
25	19¼	TxET	pf2.40	12.		3	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
27½	21⅛	TxET	pf2.87	12.		7	24½	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
35	22⅛	TexGT	1.64	5.0	8	114	33	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
37½	16⅛	TexInd	.80b	2.4	4	240	33	32⅛	33	+ ⅛
144⅛	78⅛	TexInst	2	1.5	15	x1031	131	127⅝	130⅞	+4⅝
38½	10⅛	Texlnt			127	936	32⅝	32⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
62	30	TexOGs	s.36b	.6	20	1077	60⅛	58⅛	59	— ⅛
46⅛	25	TxPac	s		33.	11	43⅝	42½	43	
19⅛	14⅛	TexUNI	1.76	10.	7	838	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
58⅛	24½	Texsolf	1.60	3.0	9	591	53½	51⅝	53½	+1⅜
92	42½	Texgif	pf 3	3.6		5	83	82	83	
4⅛	2⅛	Textl Ind				27	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
30	20⅝	Textron	1.80	6.5	6	172	27⅝	27½	27⅝	— ⅛
32½	22⅛	Textr	pf2.08	6.9		8	30	30	30	— ⅛
39⅛	33⅛	ThermEl	n		20	254	35⅝	34⅛	35⅝	+ ⅝
34⅛	25⅛	Thiokol	s 1	3.3	9	53	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
49⅛	35⅛	ThmBet	1.72	3.5	12	36	49⅝	48	49⅝	+1⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Thomin	.56b	4.5	6	135	12½	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	8⅛	Thrifty	.72	6.3	7	34	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	22½	TI-Corp	n2.20	7.8	5	8	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
56	24	Tidwatr	1.08	2.1	15	166	52⅛	51	52⅛	+ ⅛
42	16⅛	TigerInt	.80	3.3	12	760	24½	23⅝	24	— ⅛
62	38	Timeln	1.80	3.1	11	462	58⅞	57⅝	58	+ ⅛
44⅛	27½	Timl	pfB1.57	3.8		102	41⅞	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅛
45½	28⅛	TimesM	1.44	3.3	11	398	44	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
68½	45	Timkn	3a	4.7	7	79	64⅝	64⅛	64⅛	— ⅛
46½	21⅛	ToddSh	.50a	1.4	6	52	36	35½	35½	— ⅛
29½	13½	Tokheim	.70	2.7	9	147	26⅛	26	26⅛	+1⅛
20⅛	15½	TolEdis	2.20	12.	7	74	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	15½	TolEd	pf2.36	14.		8	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	14⅛	TolEd	pf2.21	14.		2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	8	TonkaCp	.48t	2.2	6	19	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
11⅞	6⅛	TootRol	.40b	5.1	6	7	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
24½	12⅛	ToroCo	.88	4.9	20	282	18⅛	17⅞	18	+1
32⅛	14⅛	Tosco	n		6	536	27⅛	26⅛	26⅝	— ⅛
35⅛	24⅛	TovRUs	s		17	304	30⅝	29⅝	30⅛	+1½
33⅛	21⅛	Tracor	s.40	1.4	12	185	29	27⅞	29	+1⅛
26⅛	16⅛	Trane	1.04	4.2	9	26	24⅝	24⅛	24½	+ ⅜
52	29½	TranUn	2.60	5.2	10	920	50	49⅛	49⅝	+ ⅜
26⅛	9⅛	TW Corp				935	15½	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	2⅛	TW Cp	wt			63	4½	4⅛	4½	
19⅛	12⅛	TWC	pf 2	13.		4	15	15	15	
15⅛	11	TWC	pf1.90	15.		11	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
31⅛	17½	TWC	pf2.66	13.		8	21½	21⅛	21⅝	— ⅛
20⅛	14⅛	Transm	1.28	6.8	5	918	19	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
20⅛	14⅛	TranInc	2.08	13.		35	16⅝	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
49	29	Transco	1.44	3.3	11	399	45	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅛
59½	41⅛	Transco	pf3.87	5.4		11	57	56⅝	56⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Transcn	.10	1.7	11	47	6	6	6	
99½	77⅛	TrG	pf10.32	12.		z290	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	
24	17⅛	TrGP	pf2.50	13.		5	19⅝	19	19	+ ⅛
14⅛	7⅛	TrasOh	.40	3.4	5	13	11⅛	11½	11⅛	+ ⅛
27½	20½	Tranwy	1.80	7.6	7	82	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
44⅞	33	Travlrs	2.48	5.9	5	466	42⅝	42⅛	42⅛	
33⅛	16⅛	TriCon	2.18e	9.6		200	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
27½	23	TriCn	pf2.50	10.		10	24	24	24	
3⅛	2	TriSoln			6	8	3⅛	3	3	
13	6½	Trialnd	.40b	3.8	6	15	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	15⅛	TriaPc	1	5.3	9	16	19⅝	19	19	
18⅛	14⅛	Tricntrl	n.13e	.7	15	531	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	
27⅛	8⅛	Trico	.20	.8	18	267	26⅝	24⅝	26⅛	+2
42⅛	16⅛	Trinity	s.80	2.1	9	181	37⅝	35⅛	37½	+1⅝
16	12	TucsEP	1.52	11.	6	94	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
39⅛	31⅛	TCFox	s1.50	4.3	6	65	35	34	34⅝	+1
22⅛	14⅛	TwinDs	1.10	5.6	7	13	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
50⅛	19	TycoLab	1.20	2.7	7	189	45½	44⅛	45	— ⅛
17⅛	10½	TylerCo	.50	3.4	7	83	15	14⅝	14⅝	
71½	37⅛	Tymshr			19	149	65	64⅛	65	+ ⅛
		— U—U—U —								
25½	13½	UAL	.25t			1038	19⅛	18⅝	19	+ ½
30⅝	19	UGI	1.76	6.1	9	54	29⅛	28½	28⅝	— ⅛
27	18	UGI	pf 2.75	12.		z140	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	10⅛	UMC	1.20	9.3	7	61	13	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	UMET Tr				15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
27⅛	7⅛	UNCRes	.72t			111	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	8⅛	Unarco	.66	7.3	22	11	9⅛	9	9	
49½	34⅛	UCamp	2.60	5.8	7	31	44½	44⅛	44½	+ ½
55	35⅛	UnCarb	3.20	7.0	5	725	45⅝	45	45⅝	+ ⅝
13⅛	6⅛	UnComr	.20	2.2	7	4	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
9⅛	3½	UnionCo	.32t	5.3	6	82	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
13⅛	9⅛	UnElec	1.52	13.	6	230	11½	11⅛	11½	
43	30⅛	UnEl	pf4.50	13.		z20	33½	33½	33½	— ½
75½	52½	UnEl	pfL 8	14.		z100	59	59	59	—1½
20⅛	13⅞	UnEl	pf2.13	14.		6	15½	15	15½	+ ⅛
74⅛	54	UnEl	pfH 8	13.		1	59½	59½	59½	—1
39⅛	27⅛	UnOilCal	s.80	2.1	11	1463	37⅝	35⅛	37½	+2
61	37⅛	UnPac	s1.40	2.5	15	770	56⅛	54⅛	55⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Uniroyal				379	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
51⅛	22	Uniroyal	pf			z1040	37	36	37	+ ½
16⅛	8⅛	UnBrnd	.40a	2.5	6	153	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
14	9⅛	UBrd	pf1.20	9.5		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
54⅛	24⅛	UnEnRs	s1.52	3.0	9	1084	50⅛	49	50⅛	+1½
29⅛	16⅛	UnGrty	.24	.9	9	35	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	17⅛	UIllum	2.68	14.	5	38	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
30⅛	26⅛	UIllu	pf3.97	15.		87	27	d26⅝	26⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	14⅛	UIllu	pf2.20	14.		z450	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
32⅛	15⅛	UnitInd	.95	3.3	10	12	29⅛	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅛
24	13½	UnitInn	.22	1.1	7	48	19½	19⅛	19½	
12	8⅛	UJerBk	1.04a	9.7	4	29	11	10½	10⅛	+ ⅛
8	3⅛	UnMM	n			170	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
7	2⅛	UnPkMn			92	203	5½	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	18⅛	UnRefg	.80a	3.9	3	29	21½	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
24⅛	13⅛	USFoS	1.88e	3.9		12	22½		22½	+ ⅛
16⅛	6½	USAir	.09e	.6	4	243	14⅝	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
32⅛	16	USAir	pf1.87	6.7		116	28⅝	27⅝	27⅞	+ ⅛
46½	33½	USFid	2.80	6.4	5	1487	44½	43⅝	43⅝	
37⅛	25⅛	USGyps	2.48	7.1	5	251	34⅝	33⅛	33⅛	
28	18⅛	USHom	.64b	2.6	7	161	25	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	USInd	.76	9.8	6	1145	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
23⅛	11⅛	USLeasg	.52	2.5	8	84	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
13⅞	5⅜	US Rty			117	508	u14	13	14	+ ½
30	16⅛	USShoe	1.60	5.9	5	45	27⅝	26½	27⅛	+ ⅝
25	16⅝	USSteel	1.60	7.3		644	22	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
38	26	USTobc	2.08	6.0	9	38	34⅝	34½	34⅝	+ ½
53⅞	36⅛	UnTech	2.20	4.3	8	820	51	50⅝	51	+1
148½	99	UTch	pf7.32	5.4		1	134½	134½	134½	+ ½
49	47	UTch	pf2.87	6.0		239	65	63½	65	+1
26⅞	19⅛	UTch	pf2.55	10.		264	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	
20⅛	14⅛	UniTel	1.40	8.4	7	781	17⅛	17	17	
24½	17⅝	UniT	2pf1.50	7.3		25	20⅝	20½	20½	
39	23⅛	Unitrod	.50	1.5	12	52	33½	33	33½	+ ½
15	9	Univar	.56a	4.9	5	37	11⅝	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
16⅛	10⅛	UnivFd	.96	8.2	8	25	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
32	15½	UnLeaf	1.32	4.7	9	26	28½	27¾	28	+ ⅛
67	40	Upjohn	2	3.3	11	725	61⅛	60⅛	61⅛	+ ⅛
26	19	USLIFE	.70	3.3	5	542	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	
27½	24⅛	USLIF	pf2.25	9.1		17	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	7⅛	USlifeFd	.96a	11.		9	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	13	UtaPL	2	12.	10	153	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
27½	20	UIPL	pf2.80	13.		14	21⅝	21⅛	21½	
27⅝	19⅛	UIPL	pf2.90	13.		4	22½	22½	22½	
20⅛	15⅛	UIPL	pf2.04	13.		1	16	16	16	
		— V—V—V —								
32	16⅛	VF Cp	1.60	5.0	8	33	31⅛	31½	31⅛	+ ⅛
43	22	VSI Co	.72	1.7	10	137	42⅝	42⅛	42⅛	+ ⅛
28⅜	10⅛	Valero	n.20	.8	10	813	25⅝	24⅝	25⅛	+1⅜
9⅛	5⅛	Valleyln	.40	5.4	30	44	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
22½	10⅛	VanDrn	1	5.1	7	14	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
32⅛	21	Varian	.40	1.8	11	194	29⅝	29	29⅛	—
15⅛	7⅛	Varo	.40	3.4	8	136	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
44⅛	17	Veeco	s.30	.8	24	510	39	36	38⅞	+2⅞
5⅛	3	Vendo				42	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	9	VestSe	1.36e	14.		z24	10⅛	10	10	+ ⅛
59	29⅛	Viacom	.48	.8	17	71	58	48	50	+2
12⅛	9⅛	VaEPW	1.40	13.	7	500	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
47⅛	33⅛	VaEP	pf 5	13.		z20	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
71⅛	49⅛	VaEP	pf7.72	14.		z6300	54	54	54	—1½
84⅛	62⅛	VaEP	pf n8.60	13.		z90	65	65	65	
92	62⅛	VaEP	pf9.75	14.		z50	68½	68½	68½	— ⅛
25⅛	18⅛	VaEP	pf2.90	14.		9	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	11⅛	Vornado	.30t			15e	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	9	Vulcinc	.84	7.1	4	10	11⅝	11½	11½	+ ⅛
44⅛	30½	VulcnM	2	4.9	7	14	41	40	41	
		— W—W—W —								
23½	16⅛	WICOR	2.04	11.	6	13	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	10½	Wabash	.60	4.0	5	42	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
21⅛	15⅛	Wachov	.96	5.0	7	73	19⅝	19	19	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	WachRty			9	107	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
55⅛	26⅛	WalMrt	.40	.8	17	63	50⅛	49⅛	50	+ ⅛
41⅛	25⅛	Walarn	1.60	4.0	8	120	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	10⅛	WkHCn	s1.32			146	27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
45⅛	23⅛	WalBus	1	2.3	9	8	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	19½	WalMu	1.60b	6.3	5	23	25½	24⅛	25½	+ ⅛
37⅛	22⅛	WaltJm	1.90	5.7	7	33	33		33½	+ ⅛
11⅛	8	WaltJ	pf 1	11.		z100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
11	4⅛	WardFd				110	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	9⅛	Warnaco	.80	5.5	5	68	15	14⅛	14⅛	
62⅛	36½	WrnCm	s 1	1.8	13	636	55⅛	54⅛	54⅝	— ⅛
23½	17	WarnrL	1.32	6.2	14	3197	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	18⅛	WashGs	2.52	11.	8	18	22⅝	22½	22½	— ⅛
37½	18	WshNat	1.50	4.5	6	84	33⅝	33	33⅛	+ ⅛
46⅛	24⅛	WasN	pf2.50	6.1		5	41	41	41	+ ⅛
22⅛	16	WshWt	2.16	12.	7	54	17⅛	17½	17½	— ⅛
81⅛	32⅛	WasteM	.88	1.2	21	126	76⅛	73⅛	76⅛	+2
37	21⅛	WalkinJ	.48	1.6	15	62	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	4⅛	WavGds	.05e	.4		113	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
24⅛	12⅛	WavG	pf1.60	7.3		11	22⅛	22	22	
7⅛	4⅛	WeanUn	.20	3.0	11	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
16	6⅛	WebbD	.20	2.0	7	83	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
28½	22½	WelsMk	.88	3.3	8	7	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	21⅛	WellsF	1.92	8.0	4	375	24	23⅝	23⅝	
22½	11	WelFM	2	10.	9	68	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅛
42½	27⅛	WtPtPp	3.20	8.4	6	14	38⅛	38	38⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	10	WstctT	.90	8		18	11	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	6	WnAirL	.20	2.7		745	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
29	19	WAir	pf 2	8.9		63	22½	21⅛	22½	+ ⅛
34	23⅛	WnBnc	1.84	6.3	5	165	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
42	35	WnCoNA	s.24	.6	22	1185	39	37½	39	+1⅛
54½	24⅛	WnCo	pf2.12	4.1		72	51⅛	50	51⅛	+2⅛
67⅛	32⅛	WPacl	23.75e	2.1	3	17	47⅛	47	47⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	16⅛	WUnion	1.40	5.1		392	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
66⅛	40½	WnUn	pf4.60	7.7		3	59½	57	59½	+3½
10⅛	7⅛	WUn	dpf1.18	13.		28	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
55½	43	WUTI	pf 6	13.		1	46½	46½	46½	—1
22	15½	WUTI	pf2.56	14.		12	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—1⅛
27⅛	17⅛	WestgEl	1.48	5.5	6	840	25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ⅛
44	37	Wstg	pf3.80	9.5		z120	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅛
38⅛	26⅛	Wstvac	1.64	5.1	6	63	32⅛	32	32	— ⅛
38	27	Weyerhr	1.30	3.9	9	1457	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛	
49⅛	36⅛	Weyr	pf2.80	6.4		47	44	43⅛	44	
49⅛	27⅛	WheelF	1.40	3.0	11	357	46⅛	45½	46⅛	+ ⅛
24	15	WheelPit			3	67	19	18⅛	19	+ ⅛
48	37	WhelPit	pf6	15.		z100	41	41	41	—1
39⅛	31⅛	WhelPit	pf5	15.		z130	35	34	34	
23	14⅛	Whirlpl	1.40	6.8	8	396	20½	20⅛	20½	+ ⅛
27½	19	WhitC	1.40	5.6	6	35	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
44⅛	32	WhitC	pfC 3	8.3		1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	12½	Whittak	1	3.3	8	323	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
17½	14⅛	Wickes	1.04	6.8		234	15⅛	d14⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	5½	Wiebldt	.44	6.9		17	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
43⅛	20⅛	Williams	1.10	2.7	9	665	41	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	7⅛	WilshrO	.76t	5.7	46	119	13½	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
32	23⅛	WinDx	1.92	6.3	9	147	30⅛	29⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Winnbgo			150	234	3⅛	2⅛	3	— ⅛
9⅛	5	WinterJ	.87e	14.		5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	17	WisEP	2.52	11.	6	229	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
25⅛	18½	WisG	pf2.55	12.		6	22⅛	22	22	
19⅛	14⅛	WiscPL	1.92	11.	7	40	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	13⅛	WiscPS	1.82	11.	6	168	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
33	20⅛	Witco	1.60	5.6	6	202	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	10⅛	WithrR	.88	3.4	5	356	23⅛	21⅛	23⅛	+1⅛
21⅛	9	WolvrW	.52	2.8	7	x89	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	14½	Wometc	.66	2.9	10	110	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	
36	15⅛	WoodPt	s.32	1.0	18	347	32½	32	32	
31⅛	21½	Wolwth	1.80	7.2	4	362	25⅛	24⅛	25	+ ⅛
7	4⅛	WorldAir					4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
36⅛	29	Wrigly	s1.44	4.3	9	9	33½	33	33⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Wurlitzr				10	6⅛	6½	6⅛	
16⅛	9⅛	WyleLb	s.40	2.9	9	197	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
18½	4	Wyly			9	291	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
		— X—Y—Z —								
69½	48⅛	Xerox	2.80	4.3	9	2733	66½	65⅛	65⅛	+1⅛
24⅛	13⅛	XTRA	.64	3.1	7	231	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
24½	16⅛	ZaleCp	1.16	5.2	5	37	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
63	17⅛	Zapata	.48	.9	19	865	55⅛	50⅛	55⅛	+5
18½	9⅛	ZavreCp	.32	1.9	6	132	17⅛	16	17⅛	+ ½
18	7⅛	ZenithR	.60	3.7	13	728	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	16⅛	Zero	s .52	2.2	12	7	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	14⅛	Zurnlnd	.92	4.1	8	121	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛

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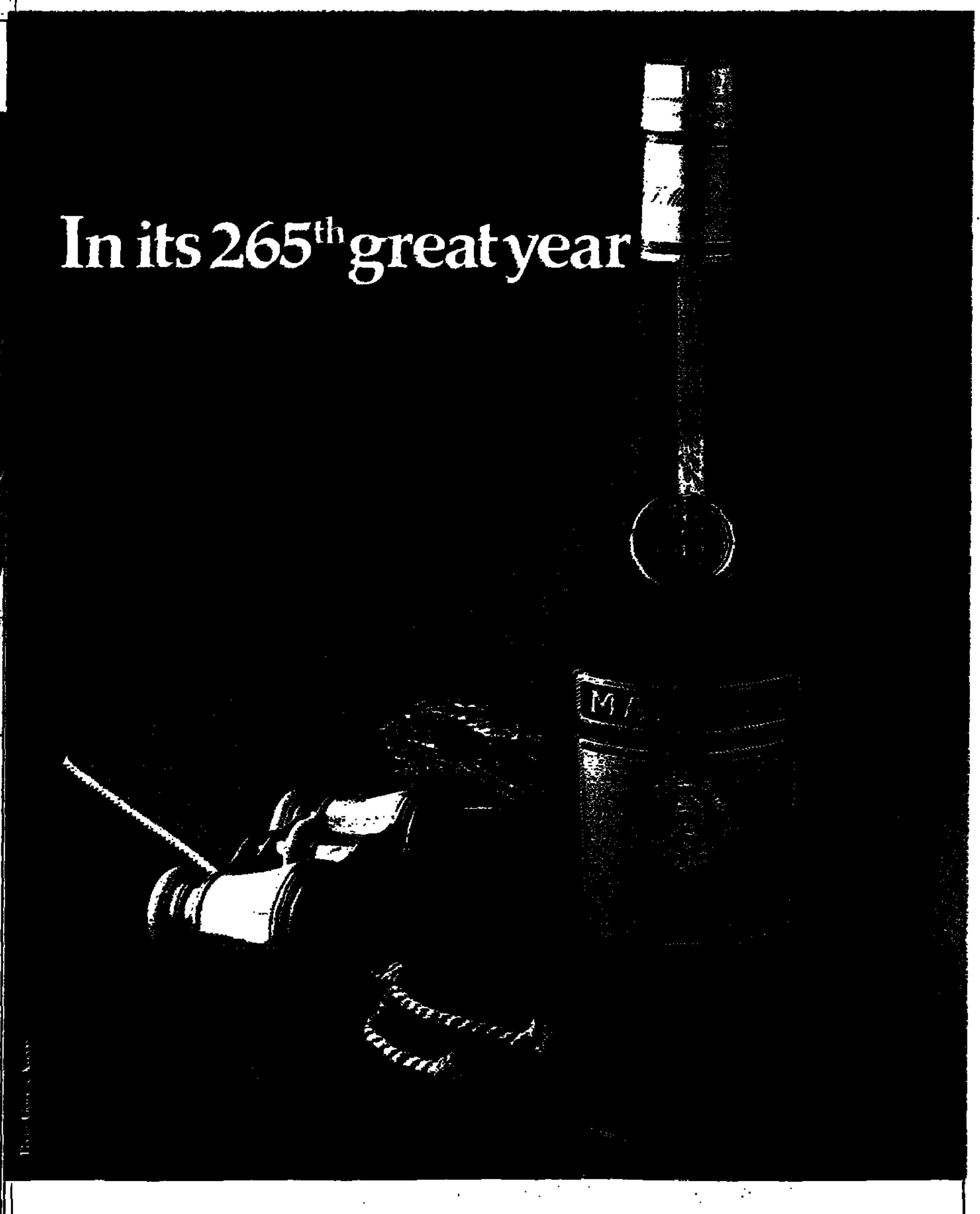

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U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Chicago Futures

Sept. 30, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	5.00¼	5.04¼	4.99	5.03½	+.05¼
Mar	5.19½	5.24½	5.18½	5.23¼	+.05½
May	5.27	5.31	5.26	5.31	+.07½
Jul	5.22	5.25½	5.20	5.25½	+.05½
Sep	5.28½	5.33	5.28½	5.33	+.05½
Dec	.	.	.	5.44	+.05½

Sales Mon. 26,432. Total open interest Mon. 74,946, off 240 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	3.46	3.49	3.45¼	3.48¾	+.03¼
Mar	3.57	3.60½	3.56¼	3.60¼	+.03½
May	3.61½	3.65¾	3.61½	3.65¼	+.03¾
Jul	3.63¼	3.66¾	3.63	3.66½	+.03½
Sep	3.53½	3.57	3.53½	3.56¾	+.03¼
Dec	3.47¼	3.49½	3.47¼	3.49	+.03

Sales Mon. 76,847. Total open interest Mon. 282,456, up 949 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
Dec	1.97½	2.00	1.96¾	1.99½	+.02½
Mar	2.10	2.12½	2.09¾	2.12	+.02½
May	2.17	2.18	2.16½	2.18	+.02¾
Jul	2.14	2.16	2.14	2.16	+.02½
Sep	2.15	2.15½	2.15	2.15½	+.02

Sales Mon 3,690. Total open interest Mon. 8,298, off 81 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Nov	8.08	8.14½	8.03	8.17	+.11½
Jan	8.32	8.37	8.26	8.34½	+.09
Mar	8.52	8.61	8.48½	8.57¾	+.13¼
May	8.70	8.75	8.64	8.3¼	+.10¼
Jul	8.70½	8.81	8.68	8.79	+.14
Aug	8.61	8.74	8.61	8.74	+.15½
Sep	8.20	8.27	8.20	8.22	+.08
Nov	7.97	8.03	7.88	7.90½	+.00½

Sales Mon. 90,601. Total open interest Mon. 178,356, up 2,268 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Oct	233.00	235.00	231.70	234.20	+1.90
Dec	241.50	242.80	239.00	241.60	+1.10
Jan	244.50	246.30	242.50	244.30	+ .30
Mar	248.50	251.50	247.50	250.10	+2.30
May	249.50	252.50	248.50	251.70	+3.00
Jul	250.00	253.00	249.00	252.70	+2.90
Aug	248.00	252.00	246.50	249.00	+ .50
Sep	240.00	242.00	237.00	239.50	— .50
Oct	225.00	228.00	222.00	222.00	
Dec	222.00	222.00	222.00	222.00	—1.00

Sales Mon. 29,515. Total open interest Mon 66,438, off 3,088 from Fri. Note: close is average of last two trades.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Oct	25.25	25.40	25.00	25.11	— .22
Dec	25.85	26.09	25.70	25.75	— .18
Jan	26.15	26.45	26.05	26.07	— .18
Mar	26.80	27.07	26.75	26.80	— .27
May	27.20	27.50	27.20	27.21	+ .01
Jul	27.60	27.65	27.60	27.65	
Aug	27.50	27.80	27.50	27.55	+ .05
Sep	27.70	27.80	27.50	27.55	+ .15
Oct	27.28	27.55	27.28	27.52	+ .24

Sales Mon. 21,474. Total open interest Mon. 66,282, off 478 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	67.50	67.70	67.15	67.32	+ .35
Dec	68.55	69.17	68.55	68.92	+ .75
Jan	70.00	70.25	70.00	70.12	+ .52
Feb	70.40	71.05	70.40	70.87	+ .65
Apr	72.80	72.92	72.40	72.70	+ .65
Jun	73.85	73.92	73.42	73.55	+ .50
Aug	73.00	73.30	73.00	73.30	+ .70
Dec	.	.	.	73.50	

Est. sales 20,121; sales Mon. 21,924. Total open interest Mon. 60,252, off 1,818 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	74.80	75.35	74.80	75.07	+ .57
Nov	76.75	77.40	76.65	77.12	+ .90
Jan	78.25	79.25	78.25	79.00	+ .90
Mar	79.60	80.40	79.60	79.72	+ .02
Apr	80.00	80.60	79.90	80.10	+ .15
May	80.00	80.35	79.95	80.00	+ .20
Aug	80.00	80.00	79.60	79.60	+ .10

Est. sales 1,851; sales Mon. 2,267. Total open interest Mon. 7,704, off 226 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs; cents per lb.					
Oct	47.75	48.35	47.40	47.77	+ .22
Dec	51.15	51.35	50.55	50.75	+ .13
Feb	53.70	54.35	53.65	54.05	+ .47
Apr	52.90	53.30	52.45	52.75	— .02
Jun	56.25	56.25	55.80	56.12	+ .37
Jul	57.20	57.65	56.80	57.27	+ .42
Aug	56.60	56.60	55.50	56.00	— .10
Oct	55.20	55.20	54.60	54.78	— .40
Dec	56.70	56.80	55.60	56.70	+ .85

Est sales 10,786; sales Mon. 11,542. Total open interest Mon. 32,208, off 775 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	67.70	67.80	66.27	66.92	+ .12
Mar	67.50	67.80	66.40	66.92	+ .17
May	68.80	69.25	67.78	68.47	+ .32
Jul	69.00	69.80	68.10	68.90	+ .15
Aug	67.50	68.35	66.90	67.60	+ .20

Est. sales 8,367, sales Mon. 11,289. Total open interest Mon. 18,298, off 542 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FRESH BROILER CHICKENS 30,000 lbs; dollars per lb.					
Oct	55.20	55.75	54.90	55.35	+ .38
Dec	49.10	49.10	48.65	48.85	+ .33
Feb	50.50	50.75	50.20	50.45	+ .10
Apr	51.40	51.40	51.30	51.30	— .10
Jun	.	.	.	53.50	+ .20
Jul	.	.	.	53.50	+ .20
Aug	.	.	.	52.50	+ .05

Est. sales 426; sales Mon. 357. Total open interest Mon. 2,762, off 33 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Oct	.	.	.	53.75	
Nov	.	.	.	62.50	+ .75
Dec	67.00	67.00	67.00	67.00	

Est. sales 1, sales Mon. 19. Total open interest Mon. 67, off 5 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER old contracts 100,000 bd. ft.					
Nov	172.50	173.80	171.80	172.70	+2.00
new contracts 130,000 bd. ft.					
Jan	175.20	175.70	174.00	175.10	+2.10
Mar	187.80	188.80	187.30	188.40	+2.00
May	199.00	199.20	197.40	198.50	+1.70
Jul	212.00	212.60	211.20	212.50	+2.70
Sep	218.50	219.50	218.30	219.20	+3.20
Nov	219.50	220.00	219.00	220.00	+3.00
Jan	.	.	.	222.00	+2.00

Est. sales 3,125; sales Mon. 4,230. Total open interest Mon. 13,852, off 168 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Nov	190.40	192.20	190.40	192.00	+2.30
Jan	194.50	195.70	193.50	195.70	+2.90
Mar	198.50	199.80	198.00	199.80	+3.50
May	203.00	203.90	202.50	203.80	+2.60
Jul	207.00	208.00	207.00	207.60	+2.40
Sep	211.00	211.00	211.00	211.00	+2.00
Nov	213.00	213.00	213.00	213.00	+2.00

Sales Mon 1,092. Total open interest Mon. 4,044, off 58 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U S TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Oct	88.20	88.24	88.20	88.24	+.09
Dec	87.97	88.24	87.90	88.21	+.32
Jan	.	.	.	88.18	+.32
Mar	87.95	88.25	87.91	88.18	+.30
Apr	.	.	.	88.22	+.29
Jun	88.15	88.45	88.10	88.31	+.22
Jul	.	.	.	88.35	+.22
Sep	88.28	88.64	88.28	88.51	+.24
Oct	.	.	.	88.51	+.23
Dec	88.41	88.77	88.39	88.58	+.22
Jan	.	.	.	88.60	+.22
Mar	88.50	88.82	88.50	88.62	+.15
Apr	.	.	.	88.65	+.17
Jun	88.60	88.85	88.58	88.70	+.16
Sep	88.59	88.90	88.59	88.70	+.18

Est. sales 11,005; sales Mon. 13,493. Total open interest Mon. 23,203, up 503 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GNMA $100,000 prin. pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Dec	68-22	70-02	68-22	70-01	+45
Mar	68-23	70-02	68-23	70-02	+45
Jun	68-28	70-03	68-28	70-02	+40
Sep	69-07	70-07	69-07	70-07	+40
Dec	69-15	70-09	69-15	70-09	+38
Mar	69-19	70-10	69-19	70-10	+35
Jun	69-23	70-16	69-23	70-16	+37
Sep	70-00	70-17	70-00	70-17	+34
Dec	70-01	70-20	70-01	70-20	+33
Mar	70-07	70-23	70-07	70-23	+32
Jun	70-12	70-25	70-12	70-25	+30

Sales Mon. 7,030. Total open interest Mon. 66,407, up 441 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Dec	86.80	86.97	86.80	86.97	+ .32
Mar	86.78	87.02	86.78	87.02	+ .42
Jun	86.85	87.00	86.85	87.00	+ .40

Sales Mon. 58. Total open interest Mon. 70, off 1 from Fri. Note: close is average of last two trades.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of pct.					
Dec	69-04	70-22	69-04	70-18	+53
Mar	69-11	71-03	69-11	70-31	+55
Jun	69-23	71-13	69-23	71-12	+57
Sep	70-05	71-18	70-05	71-18	+53
Dec	70-20	71-27	70-20	71-27	+53
Mar	70-28	72-10	70-28	72-18	+59
Jun	71-05	72-09	71-05	72-09	+59
Sep	71-14	72-16	71-14	72-16	+57
Dec	71-23	72-23	71-23	72-23	+55
Mar	72-00	72-30	72-00	72-30	+43

Sales Mon. 26,860. Total open interest Mon. 125,935, up 1,712 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.			
Oct			
Dec	92.60	93.70	92.05
Jan	93.70	94.40	93.10
Mar	95.10	96.00	94.40
May	96.50	97.70	96.30
Jul	98.00	99.20	97.40
Sep	99.60	100.70	99.30
Dec	102.00	103.30	102.00
Jan			
Mar	104.50	106.80	104.50
May	106.60	107.50	106.60
Jul	108.00	108.00	108.00

Est. sales 7,500; sales Mon. 14,889. Total open interest Mon. 47,642 of... Fri.

	Open	High	Low
SILVER 5,000 troy oz.; cents per troy oz.			
Oct	2080.0	2110.0	2020.0
Nov			
Dec	2120.0	2170.0	2060.0
Jan	2150.0	2150.0	2140.0
Mar	2210.0	2255.0	2150.0
May	2265.0	2350.0	2213.0
Jul	2375.0	2375.0	2275.0
Sep	2400.0	2430.0	2400.0
Dec	2475.0	2500.0	2475.0
Jan			
Mar			
May	2625.0	2625.0	2625.0
Jul			

Est. sales 5,000; sales Mon. 6,885. Total open interest Mon. 30,105 up 1...

	Open	High	Low
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.			
Oct	685.00	717.00	677.00
Jan	715.00	741.50	704.00
Apr	746.00	747.00	735.00
Jul	774.00	774.00	763.00
Oct	805.00	805.00	805.00

Est. sales 3,128; sales Mon. 3,437. Total open interest Mon. 14,177 off...

	Open	High	Low
GOLD 100 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.			
Oct	665.00	672.00	630.00
Nov			
Dec	683.00	689.50	678.00
Feb	699.00	708.00	689.00
Apr	719.00	737.00	711.00
Jun	737.00	742.50	731.00
Aug	756.10	762.00	750.00
Oct	775.40	780.00	771.00
Dec	795.20	798.50	780.80
Feb	815.40	820.00	811.00
Apr	836.00	837.00	826.00
Jun	857.00	859.00	855.00

Est. sales 42,000; sales Mon. 51,118. Total open interest Mon. 202,828 ... Fri.

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

September 30, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Oct	364.00	350.00	—	—	366.00	366.30
Jan	390.00	384.00	392.00	393.50	385.00	387.00
Mar	407.25	387.00	405.25	405.50	396.75	397.00
May	405.00	384.00	403.00	403.25	392.75	393.00
Aug	390.00	370.00	389.00	389.50	377.50	378.05
Oct	370.00	358.50	369.50	370.50	358.00	358.50
Jan	340.05	330.00	400.50	410.00	329.00	330.00
13,595 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Sep						
Dec	973.00	959.00	969.00	970.00	945.00	952.00
Mar	1,014	995.00	1,011	1,013	1,010	1,011
May	1,034	1,017	1,032	1,034	1,030	1,030
Jly	1,053	1,039	1,053	1,054	1,052	1,053
Sep	1,075	1,080	1,074	1,075	1,069	1,070
Dec	1,083	1,080	1,095	1,100	1,090	1,095
5,974 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Sep	980.00	960.00	—	—	975.00	990.00
Nov	1,060	1,040	1,057	1,058	1,028	1,029
Jan	1,085	1,046	1,077	1,078	1,061	1,062
Mar	1,095	1,060	1,088	1,089	1,071	1,072
May	1,105	1,071	1,095	1,096	1,071	1,085
Jly	1,112	1,085	1,104	1,104	1,090	1,094
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,105	1,130	1,095	1,140
3,241 lots of 5 tons.						

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)

September 30, 1980

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	840.00	841.00	839.50	840.50
3 months	869.50	870.00	869.00	869.50
Cathodes: spot	815.00	818.00	813.00	815.00
3 months	842.00	844.00	842.00	834.00
Tin: spot	7,130.00	7,150.00	7,110.00	7,120.00
3 months	7,210.00	7,215.00	7,210.00	7,215.00
Lead: spot	377.00	378.00	369.00	370.00
3 months	393.75	394.00	384.50	385.00
Zinc: spot	333.50	334.50	333.00	334.50
3 months	345.00	346.00	344.50	345.50
Silver: spot	875.00	877.00	892.00	894.00
3 months	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Aluminium: spot	662.00	664.00	662.00	663.00
3 months	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Nickel: spot	2,810.00	2,820.00	2,785.00	2,790.00
3 months	2,844.00	2,845.00	2,827.00	2,830.00

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)

September 30, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	3,820	—	N.A.
Dec	3,835	3,735	3,809	3,815	N.A.
Mar	4,019	3,895	3,995	4,000	N.A.
May	3,965	3,910	3,990	4,005	N.A.
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	3,880	3,970	N.A.
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	3,930	3,995	N.A.
Oct	3,790	3,720	3,790	3,810	N.A.
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.A.
840 lots.					
COCOA					
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	—
Dec	950	941	950	959	N.A.
Mar	980	971	980	990	N.A.
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,000	1,040	N.A.
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,010	—	N.A.
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,075	1,095	N.A.
17 lots					

International Monetary Market

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.					
Oct	.	2.3855	2.3800	2.3800	—050
Dec	2.3795	2.3805	2.3720	2.3725	—050
Jan	2.3770	2.3790	2.3720	2.3720	—050
Mar	2.3785	2.3800	2.3710	2.3710	—060
Apr	.	2.3780	2.3700	2.3700	—060
Jun	2.3770	2.3790	2.3720	2.3720	—050
Sep	2.3750	2.3750	2.3680	2.3680	—025

Est. sales 2,796; sales Mon. 1,944. Total open interest Mon. 13,874, off 193 from Fri. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.					
Oct	.	.	.	.8560	+72
Dec	.8572	.8598	.8570	.8581	+09
Jan	.	.	.	.8595	+20
Mar	.8598	.8616	.8598	.8603	unc
Apr	.	.	.	.8620	+15
Jun	.8605	.8628	.8605	.8621	+07
Sep	.8610	.8635	.8610	.8635	+10

Est. sales 1,521; sales Mon. 727. Total open interest Mon. 8,552, off 114 from Fri. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.					
Oct	.	.	.	.5525	unc
Dec	.5577	.5581	.5564	.5567	+06
Jan	.5596	.5596	.5596	.5596	—12
Mar	.5646	.5647	.5632	.5643	+10
Apr	.	.	.	.5675	unc
Jun	.5705	.5706	.5700	.5705	+05
Sep	.	.	.	.5780	unc

Est. sales 2,040; sales Mon. 2,450. Total open interest Mon. 13,123, up 1,157 from Fri. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder. No open contracts

FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc. No open contracts

Est. sales 0; sales Mon. 0. Total open interest Mon. 0, unchanged from Fri. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.00001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.					
Oct	.004775	.	.	.004760	+45
Dec	.004761	.004774	.004746	.004768	+53
Jan	.	.	.	.004775	+40
Mar	.004802	.004810	.004785	.004807	+52
Apr	.	.	.	.004810	+45
Jun	.	.	.	.004838	+32

Est. sales 2,380; sales Mon. 1,678. Total open interest Mon. 7,048, off 5 from Fri. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.000001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.					
Oct	.6060	.	.	.6055	unc
Dec	.6160	.6164	.6142	.6147	+09
Jan	.6183	.	.	.6180	+08
Mar	.6270	.6275	.6258	.6261	+09
Jun	.6372	.6382	.6365	.6371	+06
Sep	.	.	.	.6490	+10

Est. sales 1,351; sales Mon. 2,319. Total open interest Mon. 8,408, up 616 from Fri. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

New York Futures

Sept. 30, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ROUND WHITE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	9.16	9.38	9.16	9.30	+0.10
Mar	13.10	13.30	12.80	13.26	+0.16
Apr	15.05	15.40	14.80	15.38	+0.23

Est. sales 2,536; sales Mon. 4,881. Total open interest Mon. 18,717 off 659 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	129.50	139.05	126.10	126.66	— 2.09
Mar	133.50	135.75	131.50	132.04	— 1.13
May	136.25	139.00	133.25	134.65	— 1.61
Jul	139.00	140.40	135.60	135.60	— 2.08
Sep	139.00	141.00	136.75	136.75	— 0.65
Dec	140.00	143.00	138.50	138.50	— 1.45

Est. sales 2,430; sales Mon. 2,151. Total open interest Mon. 11,885 off 116 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	36.80	38.80	38.05	38.51	+ 2.27
Jan	38.50	39.15	38.50	39.15	+ 1.50
Mar	40.20	41.16	40.20	41.16	+ 1.50
May	39.90	40.73	39.90	40.73	+ 1.50
Jul	39.00	39.76	38.90	39.76	+ 1.50
Sep	37.75	38.50	37.75	39.50	+ 1.50
Oct	37.00	37.61	36.90	37.61	+ 1.50
Jan	34.75	35.38	34.75	35.19	+ 1.31

Est. sales 12,620; sales Mon. 20,330. Total open interest Mon. 75,362 off 2,722 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON No.2 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	88.50	90.25	86.50	88.50	+0.25
Dec	88.75	89.50	87.55	89.12	+1.21
Mar	89.80	90.75	88.90	90.35	+1.34
May	89.70	91.00	88.80	90.40	+1.20
Jul	89.60	90.75	88.65	90.20	+1.10
Oct	84.70	85.00	83.90	85.00	+0.40
Dec	81.65	81.75	80.60	81.67	+0.27
Mar	.	.	.	81.80	+0.80

Est. sales 12,550; sales Mon. 3,265. Total open interest Mon. 49,909 off 938 from Fri.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

September 30, 1980

	Sales	Close	Chg.
IBM	518,000	64⅞	+ ⅜
Mobil	334,200	70⅞	+1⅜
BurnsRL	333,800	7⅜	+ ½
Sony Corp	321,100	14⅝	+ ¼
Warn Lamb	319,700	21⅝	+ ⅜
Brunswk	297,700	14⅝	+ ⅜
McDermott	294,300	27	— ⅞
Xerox Cp	273,300	65⅞	+1⅜
AtlRichfl s	263,600	52⅝	+2⅜
Citicorp	263,200	20⅝	+ ⅜
Boeing s	252,200	38½	
StorageTech	251,500	21⅛	+1
FlexiVan Cp	238,300	22⅛	+1⅛
AmerT&T	233,400	51⅞	+ ½
EngMnCh s	224,100	54½	+4⅝

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	40.29	52.84
Advanced	1,104	143
Volume Up (millions)	31.51	2.47
Declined	470	1,578
Volume Down (millions)	5.22	42.06
Unchanged	340	227
Total Issues	1,914	1,948
New highs	10	6
New lows	14	21

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	925.51	937.20	921.59	932.42	+10.49
20 Trn	329.15	335.34	328.49	333.86	+5.09
15 Util	107.27	108.33	106.94	107.82	+0.44
65 Stk	340.44	345.23	339.28	343.57	+3.93

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Chg.
20 Bonds	66.07	—0.23
10 Public Utils	64.65	—0.40
10 Indus	67.50	—0.06

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	126.09	123.54	125.46	+1.92
Industrials	143.53	140.59	142.82	+2.33
Utilities	50.12	49.21	49.87	+0.45
Finance	13.00	12.77	12.92	+0.06
Transp.	20.22	19.82	20.12	+0.28

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	72.38	71.79	72.38	+1.12
Industrials	84.42	83.66	84.42	+1.46
Transp.	65.70	65.34	65.70	+0.88
Utilities	37.72	37.54	37.77	+0.32
Finance	67.27	66.90	67.27	+0.52

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Short
September 27	147,885	433,359	3,744
September 26	156,822	310,961	2,004
September 25	163,406	352,450	1,429
September 24	170,936	416,952	2,103
September 22	208,179	478,052	1,424

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Chg.
GlfCang s	287,100	24⅛	+1⅛
ImperOilA g	127,400	35	— ⅜
TubosMex s	101,800	9⅝	+ ⅛
HouOilM	101,000	37⅝	+ ¾
SargentInd	100,400	6¾	+1⅛
Syntex Corp	95,900	52½	+2
IntrCtyGs g	87,400	20	+ ⅛
Wainoco s	80,100	32	+1
BowValley s	70,000	19⅛	+ ¾
PrecMetHld n	70,000	25⅞	+1

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	5.45	6.66
Advanced	417	79
Volume Up (millions)	4.22	0.36
Declined	187	623
Volume Down (millions)	0.66	5.70
Unchanged	196	136
Total issues	800	838
New highs	N.A.	3
New lows	N.A.	1

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
331.55	323.97	331.55	+7.17

Dividends

September 29, 1980

INCREASED

Company	Per.	Amnt
Ameron Inc	Q	.35
Cascade Nat Gas	Q	.26
Pneumo Corp	Q	.25

STOCK SPLIT

Pneumo Corp — 3-for-2
Crov Research — 3-for-1

USUAL

Company	Per.	Amnt
Ampco Pittsburgh	Q	.15
Belknap Inc	Q	.25
Biscayne Fed Sv Ln	Q	.20
Chancellor HiYld Fd	-	.11
Churchs Fried Chick	Q	.18
Columbus Mills	Q	.08
Fst Conn Banco	Q	.43
Jewel Cos	Q	.48
Oscar Mayer	Q	.27½
Pacific Tir	Q	.25
Santa Fe Indus	Q	.65
Xtra Corp	Q	.16

A-Annual; M-Monthly; Q-Quarterly ...nual.

Cash Prices

September 30, 198

Commodity and unit	T
FOODS	
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	1
TEXTILES	
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0
METALS	
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	368
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	227
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	100-1
Lead Spot, lb	0
Copper elect., lb	9
Tin (Straits), lb	8.5
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	0.3
Silver N.Y., oz	20
Gold N.Y., oz	666

...ew York prices.

Commodity Ind...

September 30, 19

	Close
Moody's	1,293.90 f
Reuters	1,735.10
Dow Jones Spot	463.27
D.J. Futures	486.28

Moody's: base 100: Dec. 31, 1931. p—prelim; f—final.
Reuters: base 100: Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones: base 100: Average 1...

Tuesday's New Highs and ...

NEW HIGHS—9

Alexandrs	FlexiVan Cp
Caro ClinOh	Matsush El
Cooper TR	NatCityLin

NEW LOWS—12

BarryWrght wi	PSNH 17pf
LILCo pfO	PSEG 6.80pf
NSPw 4.56pf	SeaCntAt pfB
PacScien wi	SourceCap n

Stocks Higher in T...

Reuters

TOKYO — Share pric... higher Tuesday, raising t... market average to a... 7,076.46, up 15.71 point... said.

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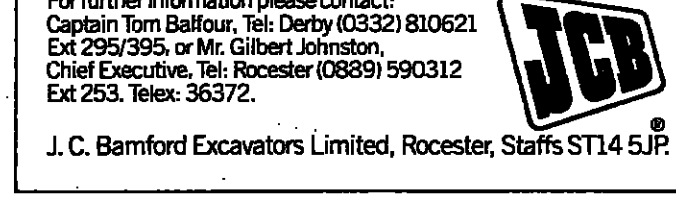

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Notice of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders

October 16, 1980

Please take notice that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of Fidelity Pacific Fund S.A. (the "Corporation") will take place at 2:00 P.M. at the Corporation's Principal Office, Outerbridge Building, Pitts Bay Road, Pembroke, Bermuda, on October 16, 1980.

The following matters are on the agenda for this Meeting:

1. Election of Directors. The Chairman of the Board of Directors has proposed the re-election of the eight existing directors.
2. Review of the balance sheet and profit and loss statement for the fiscal year ended May 31, 1980.
3. Ratification of the actions taken by the Directors since the previous Annual General Meeting.
4. Ratification of the actions taken by the Investment Manager since the previous Annual General Meeting.
5. Consideration of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Holders of registered shares may vote by proxy by mailing a form of Registered Shareholder's Proxy obtained from the Corporation's Principal Office in Pembrok... Bermuda, or from the companies listed below, to the Corporation at the followi... address:

Fidelity Pacific Fund S.A.
P.O. Box 670
Hamilton 5, Bermuda

Holder of bearer shares may vote by prox... by mailing a form of Certificate of Depos... and a form of Bearer Shareholder's Proxy obtained from the Corporation's Principa... Office in Pembroke, Bermuda, or from th... companies listed below, to the Corporatio... at P.O. Box 670, Hamilton 5, Bermuda. Alternatively, holders of bearer shares wishing to exercise their rights personally at the Meeting may deposit with the Corporation the certificates for their shar... or a Certificate of Deposit therefor prior t... the Meeting.

All Proxies (and Certificates of Deposit issued to bearer shareholders) must be received by the Corporation not later thar 2:00 P.M. on October 16, 1980, in order t... be effective at the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Direct...
Charles T.M. Co...
Secret...

The Bank of Bermuda Limited
Front Street
Hamilton 5-24, Bermuda

Rowe and Pitman
1st Floor, City-Gate House
39-45 Finsbury Square
London EC2A 1JA, England

Julius Baer International Limited
3 Lombard Street
London EC3V 9ER, England

Bank Julius Bar & Company
Bahnhofstrasse 36
8022 Zurich, Switzerland

Kredietbank S. A. Luxembourgeoise
43, Boulevard Royal
Luxembourg

[illegible]EX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 30

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

[illegible]lected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, Sept. 30, 1980

n.a.- Not applicable.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

September 30, 1980

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

Fund	Quote
ALLIANCE INTL c/o Bk of Bermuda, Berm.	
—(d) Alliance Intl.$Rsvs.($1)	10.7pct□
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:	
—(d) Baerbond	SF 680.60
—(d) Conbar	SF 711.00
—(d) Grabar	SF 784.00
—(d) Stockbar	SF 944.00
BANK VON ERNST & Cie AG PB 2622 Bern	
—(d) CSF Fund	SF 17.50
—(d) Crossbow Fund	SF 4.96
—(d) ITF Fund N.V.	$ 12.40
BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:	
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust	$ 117.2c
—(w) High Interest Sterling	£86.0cxd
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:	
—(w) Capital Int'l Fund	$ 24.80
—(w) Capital Italia S.A.	$ 14.63
—(w) Convertible Capital S.A.	$ 31.02
CREDIT SUISSE:	
—(d) Actions Suisses	SF 301.75
—(d) Canasec	SF 608.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF 61.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF 71.00
—(d) Energie-Valor	SF 121.75
—(d) Ussec	SF 557.00
—(d) Europa-Valor	SF 112.25
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
—+(d) Concentra	DM 18.90
—+(d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM 64.60
FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:	
—(m) American Values Common	$
—(m) American Values Cum. Pref.	$
—(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$ 48.66
—(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr.	$73.91
—(d) Fidelity Far East Fd	$ 26.72
—(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$ 40.76
—(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$ 87.32
—(w) Fidelity World Fd.	$ 24.03
G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:	
—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$ 49.82
—(w) G.T. Asia Fund	HK$ 17.45
—(w) G.T. Bond Fund	$ 12.98
—(w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$ 12.31
—(d) G.T. Investment Fund	$ 15.41
—(d) G.T. Japan Small Co Fund	$ 11.46
—(d) G.T. Technology Fund	$ 18.54
JARDINE FLEMING:	
—(r) Jardine Japan Fund	Y 1,802
—(r) Jardine S.East Asia	$ 34.44
LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11	
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF 609.00
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 300.50
ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):	
—(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd	$ 9.92
ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):	
—(r) O.C. Dir Commodity Tr.	$ 52.73
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA	
—(r) Parfon Sw. R Est	SF 1,530.50
—(r) Securswiss	SF 1,329.00
SWISS BANK CORP:	
—(d) America-Valor	SF 374.00
—(d) Intervalor	SF 56.00
—(d) Japan Portfolio	SF 412.00
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF 285.25
—(d) Univ. Bond Select	SF 64.00
—(d) Universal Fund	SF 77.81
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
—(d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF 25.75
—(d) Bond Invest	SF 57.25
—(d) Convert-Invest	SF 64.00
—(d) Eurit Europe Sh.	SF 144.00
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF 102.50
—(d) Globinvest	SF 57.50
—(d) Pacific Invest	SF 91.00
—(d) Rometac-Invest	SF 431.00
—(d) Safit South Afr Sh	SF 495.00
—(d) Sima Swiss R Est	SF 204.50
UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt	
—(d) Unirenta	DM 37.81
—(d) Unifonds	DM 16.98
—(d) Unirak	DM 47.29

Other Funds

Fund	Quote
(w) Alexander Fund	$12.81
(r) Arab Finance I.F.	$994.62
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF)	$8.68
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr.	SF 119.70
(w) CAMIT	$10.49
(w) Capital Gains Inv.	$18.26
(d) Caribico Open-End Fund	$304.55
(d) Citadel Fund	$2.57
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$1,245.59
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs	$7.42
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs	$16.02
(d) Cortexa International	US 100.41
(w) D.G.C.	$53.66
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$23.00
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$26.16
(d) Europa Obligations	LF 1,344.00
(d) Energy Intl. N.V.	$38.20
(w) First Eagle Fund	$8,404.00
(w) F.I.R.S.T.	$230.56
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF 165.30
(w) Formula Selection Fd.	SF 67.00
(d) Fonditalia	$28.72
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins	DM 39.93
(d) Global Fund Ltd	SF 6.73
(d) Global Int'l Fund	DM 6.71
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV	$503.31
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A	$122.63
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B	$132.63
(d) Interfund S.A.	$13.67
(w) Intermarket Fund	$185.76
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$21.25
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$8.80
(d) Investa DWS	DM 34.70
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$61.82
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$12.38
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$98.86
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$52.38
(d) KB Income Fund	LF 1,428.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	$16.13
(d) Kleinwort Benson IntUF	$13.24
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.	$36.39
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold.	$92.25
(w) Luxfund	$41.09
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$15.08
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$.64
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$1.72
(w) Nippon Fund	$18.34
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$5.74*
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$4.42*
(w) N.A.M.F.	$108.92
(w) Pretoria Financial	$1.00
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$42.34
(w) Quantum Fund N.V.	$1,531.
+(w) RBC Intl Inc Fund	$18.61
(d) Renta Fund	$58.35
(d) Rentinvest	LF 785.00
(d) Safe Fund	$5.02
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$12.08
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 64.65
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$18.87
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM 94.58
(w) Talent Global Fund	$17.02
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea)	$64.92
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$89.12
(w) Transpacific Fund	$39.93
(d) UNICO Fund	DM 57.79
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund	$3.99
(w) Western Growth Fund	$7.94
(m) Winchester Overseas	$9.35
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd.	$474.90
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd	$19.85
(w) Worldwide Securites	$112.43
(w) Worldwide Special	$2,822.61

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF — Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - Redempt price -Ex-Coupon. □ Yield on US$1-00 UNIT.

[illegible]CIETE NATIONALE DES PETROLES D'AQUITAINE

[illegible]10% LOAN 1975-1985 — U.S. $30,000,000

[illegible]RECIATION AT NOVEMBER 1, 1980, FOR WHICH A SUM [illegible]$1,200,000 IS PROJECTED WAS ENTIRELY MADE BY [illegible]NG PURCHASES.

[illegible]OUNT REMAINING IN CIRCULATION AFTER AMORTIZA-[illegible]S OF NOVEMBER 1, 1980: U.S. $22,800,000.

[illegible]JMBER OF BONDS REDEEMABLE AND NOT YET PRE-[illegible] FOR REDEMPTION:

[illegible]PTION AT NOVEMBER 1, 1977
[illegible]6102/05.

[illegible]PTION AT NOVEMBER 1, 1979
[illegible]6161, 6252/3, 6256/9, 6270/3, 6334/5, 6354, 6369/78, 6402/7, 6423/5, 6502/9, 6511/2, 7749/55, 7792, 7806/18, 7821/40, 7873/8, 8271/80, 8375/9, 8418/32.

THE FINANCIAL AGENT
BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS POUR LE GRAND-DUCHE DE LUXEMBOURG.

PARIS CONFERENCE, OCTOBER 13-14, 1980

Debt vs. forward markets.

The different financing options available to hedge long-term currency exposure is one of the questions to be examined by corporate treasurers at the fifth International Herald Tribune/Forex Research conference on "The Management of Foreign Exchange Risks."

For details contact the International Herald Tribune Conference Office, 181 avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Or telephone Paris 747.12.65. Telex: 612832.

EAB

European investment in the U.S.:
We are one of the top U.S. banks in foreign investment.

We are recognized worldwide as experts in foreign investment.

European American Bank is a major American bank with over $7 billion in assets and specialized skills in financing foreign investment into the U.S. market. Independent research has shown we are one of the top banks for the U.S. investment needs of European companies and the leading bank for German, Dutch, and Belgian companies doing business in the U.S.

We meet the investment needs of European companies through a banking network that extends from our New York headquarters, in the heart of the financial district, to locations in Chicago, Los Angeles and San Francisco. In addition, we have an extensive overseas network provided by our close working relationship with our shareholders, six of Europe's largest banks.

We provide a complete range of top-rated international banking services.

We know European companies operating in the U.S. need a wide variety of bank services. EAB has an excellent package. Independent research has shown us to be one of the top five U.S. banks in providing these essential services to European companies.

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- □ Foreign exchange trading and consulting
- □ Cash management
- □ International money transfers
- □ Money market instruments
- □ Trade promotion
- □ Foreign collections
- □ Letters of credit

All banks are not the same.

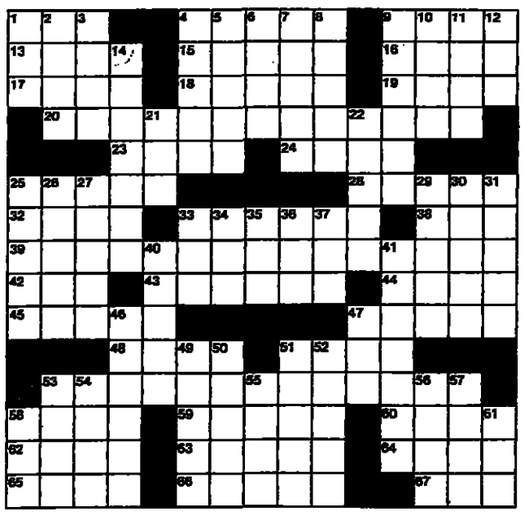
What makes EAB a different kind of bank for European business is more than the quality of our products. It's our first-rate bankers and our management philosophy.

We've organized our bank to make sure that we have no bureaucratic red tape. Our senior management is actively involved in running the bank on a daily basis. Day-to-day involvement that insures our European-trained bankers can deliver solutions quickly, intelligently and with attention to detail. This means you get the best thinking of the entire bank working on all your requests.

If you would like more information, please contact Mr. Robert Previdi, Senior V.P., at (212) 437-4857. Or write to him at 10 Hanover Square, New York, N.Y. 10015.

EAB
European American Bank

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Brooks or Allen
4 Kind of money or set
9 L.A. athletes
13 British satirist Kingsley
15 Part of a sunflower
16 Q.E.D. middle
17 Falling out
18 Site of the Krupp Works
19 Circumspect
20 Walt Whitman work
23 Brood of pheasants
24 Off-key
25 Runner
28 Bar of gold bullion
32 Japanese indigene
33 Capital on the Colorado
38 Tempest — teapot
39 Park sign
42 Airline abbr.
43 Look-alikes produced asexually
44 Dill of the Bible
45 More sensitive
47 Thurber's dreamer
48 Some born in August
51 Flattered, in a way
53 Some singles
58 Grub
59 Name for a muchacho
60 Hollow stem
62 Cerulean
63 Wrought-up
64 Fill up
65 Middle of March
66 Trend setters, sometimes
67 What O'Hara's Joey was

DOWN

1 Detract from
2 Author Ludwig
3 "Bowl of cherries"
4 Indy 500 feature
5 Shot for Minnesota Fats
6 Moreover
7 Some are made of coral
8 "Last — in Paris," Brando film
9 Alert again
10 Iran-U.S.S.R. river boundary
11 Counterpart of Ares
12 Unkempt abode
14 Rise
21 "La — en Rose," Piaf's song
22 Looking back regretfully
25 Cooks cookies
26 Command at sea
27 Close, to Coleridge
29 Ferber novel
30 Starting point
31 Flavorsome
33 C.I.O. partner
34 Sky mystery
35 Depot: Abbr.
36 Beverage in Boulogne
37 Plural ending
40 Pigments for Picasso's palette
41 Oakland athletes
46 Raises the spirits
47 Gull
49 Whence Caesar embarked
50 Kind of dance or play
51 "— which will live in infamy": F.D.R.
52 Poznań, to Germans
53 "Nothing — Can Stay," Frost poem
54 Dissipated man
55 Caliph, e.g.
56 Get one's deserts
57 — precedent
58 Abbr. of interest to Tony Perez
61 Verdi's "La Forza — Destino"

Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	C	O	L	D		S	P	A	R		R	O	D	E
A	U	D	I	O		A	I	D	E		E	V	E	N
G	R	O	V	E	R	C	L	E	V	E	L	A	N	D
E	T	R	E		I	K	E		E	X	A	L	T	S
			L	O	S		W	R	I	T				
S	T	R	A	I	T		F	A	S	T	E	N	S	
A	R	I	L	S		A	I	D	A			O	P	T
M	I	L	L	A	R	D	F	I	L	L	M	O	R	E
E	E	L			O	R	E	S		E	A	S	E	S
	D	E	B	A	S	E	S		S	T	R	E	E	T
			I	T	E	M		D	A	S				
S	H	A	L	O	M		S	I	R		A	C	H	E
W	I	L	L	I	A	M	M	C	K	I	N	L	E	Y
I	D	L	E		R	O	U	T		S	T	A	L	E
M	E	A	D		Y	O	G	A		T	A	M	P	S

RADIO NEWSCASTS

BBC WORLD SERVICE

Broadcasts at 0000, 0200, 0300, 0400, 0500, 0600, 0700, 0800, 0900, 1100, 1300, 1600, 1700, 1800, 2000, 2200, 2300 (All times GMT).

Suggested frequencies:

Western Europe: 648KHz and 463M Medium Wave. 5.975, 6.050, 7,120, 7,185, 7,255, 9,410, 9,750, 12,095 and 15,070 KHz in the 49, 41, 31, 25 and 19 meter bands.

East Africa: 1413KHz and 212M Medium Wave. 25,650, 21,660, 17,885, 15,420, 12,095, 11,820, 9,580, 7,120 and 6,050 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 24, 25, 31, 42 and 49 meter bands.

North and North West Africa: 25,650, 21,470, 15,070, 11,750, 9,410, 7,130 and 5,975 KHz in the 11, 13, 19, 25, 31, 42 and 50 meter bands.

Southern Africa: 25,650, 21,660, 17,880, 15,400, 11,820, 9,410, 7,185 and 6,005 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 41 and 49 meter bands.

Middle East: 1323KHz and 227M Medium Wave. 25,650, 21,710, 17,770, 15,310, 11,760, 9,410, 7,140, 6,120 and 3,990 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 42, 49 and 75 meter bands.

Southern Asia: 1413KHz and 212M Medium Wave. 25,650, 21,550, 17,770, 15,310, 11,750, 9,600, 7,180 and 6,195 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 41 and 48 meter bands.

East and South East Asia: 25,650, 17,790, 15,310, 11,865, 9,570, 6,195 and 3,915 KHz in the 11, 16, 19, 25, 31, 48 and 76 meter bands. Also for Singapore only: 88,900 KHz VHF.

VOICE OF AMERICA

The Voice of America broadcasts world news in English on the hour and at 28 minutes after the hour during varying periods to different regions.

Suggested frequencies:

Western Europe: KHz 15,345, 7,325, 6,060, 5,955, 3,980, 1,197, 792, 11,760, 9,760, 1,296 in the 19.7, 41.1, 49.5, 50.4, 75.7, 251 (medium wave), 379 (medium wave), 25.5, 30.7 and 232 (medium wave) meter bands.

Middle East: KHz 15,205, 11,915, 9,760, 7,200, 6,040, 1,260 in the 19.7, 25.2, 30.7, 41.7, 49.7, 238 meter bands.

East Asia and Pacific: KHz 17,828, 17,740, 15,290, 11,760, 9,770, 26,080, 6,110 and 1,575 on the 14, 16.9, 19.6, 25.5, 30.7, 11.5, 49.2, 191 meter bands.

South Asia: KHz 21,540, 17,740, 15,205, 11,915, 9,760, 7,105 on the 13.9, 16.9, 19.7, 25.2, 30.7 and 42.2 meter bands.

Africa: KHz 26,040, 21,660, 17,870, 15,330, 11,915, 9,740 7,280, 6,125, 5,995, 3,990 on the 11.5, 13.8, 16.8, 19.6, 25.2, 30.8, 41.2, 49, 50, 75.2 meter bands.

WEATHER

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F			HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
ALGRAVE	25	77	21	70	Cloudy	LOS ANGELES	35	95	19	66	Fair
AMSTERDAM	19	66	15	59	Cloudy	MADRID	28	82	11	52	Fair
ANKARA	24	75	8	46	Overcast	MANILA	31	88	23	73	Overcast
ATHENS	27	81	18	64	Cloudy	MEXICO CITY	20	68	14	57	Foggy
AUCKLAND	15	59	12	54	Rain	MIAMI	33	91	24	75	Cloudy
BANGKOK	31	88	25	77	Rain	MILAN	24	75	14	57	Foggy
BEIRUT	30	86	20	68	Fair	MONTREAL	14	57	7	45	Rain
BELGRADE	19	66	7	45	Cloudy	MOSCOW	7	45	3	37	Overcast
BERLIN	15	59	13	55	Rain	MUNICH	15	59	6	43	Overcast
BRUSSELS	21	70	15	59	Fair	NASSAU	29	84	22	72	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	22	72	6	43	Overcast	NEW DELHI	37	99	25	77	Fair
BUDAPEST	17	63	6	43	Rain	NEW YORK	20	68	15	59	Cloudy
BUENOS AIRES	21	70	14	57	Overcast	NICE	25	77	18	64	Fair
CAIRO	30	86	21	70	Fair	OSLO	13	55	8	46	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	27	81	19	66	Cloudy	PARIS	24	57	11	52	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	16	61	12	54	Cloudy	PEKING	17	63	13	55	Foggy
COSTA DEL SOL	27	81	19	66	Cloudy	PRAGUE	18	64	11	52	Foggy
DUBLIN	15	59	8	46	Fair	RIO DE JANEIRO	25	77	20	68	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	13	55	9	46	Cloudy	ROME	26	79	15	59	Fair
FLORENCE	29	84	14	57	Foggy	SAN PAULO	25	77	13	55	Foggy
FRANKFURT	15	59	8	46	Foggy	SEOUL	23	73	12	54	Fair
GENEVA	18	64	9	48	Foggy	SINGAPORE	29	84	25	77	Cloudy
HELSINKI	11	52	1	34	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	13	55	11	52	Rain
H.C. MINH CITY	27	81	19	66	Overcast	SYDNEY	20	68	12	54	Cloudy
HONG KONG	29	84	24	75	Fair	TAIPEI	24	75	20	68	Fair
HOUSTON	30	86	18	64	Showers	TEHRAN	31	88	22	72	Fair
ISTANBUL	18	64	13	55	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	29	84	19	66	Fair
JAKARTA	27	81	23	73	Overcast	TOKYO	24	75	15	59	Foggy
JERUSALEM	27	81	16	61	Cloudy	TUNIS	30	86	20	68	Fair
JOHANNESBURG	16	61	7	45	Cloudy	VIENNA	18	64	8	46	Rain
LAS PALMAS	24	75	17	63	Fair	WARSAW	13	55	6	43	Foggy
LIMA	21	70	17	63	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	24	75	18	64	Cloudy
LISBON	29	84	17	63	Fair	ZURICH	17	63	9	48	Foggy
LONDON	18	64	11	52	Fair						

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

Killer Buzzard Gives Student Pilot His First Unsought Chance to Solo

The Associated Press

MILTON, Fla. — A student pilot was forced into his first solo flight and landing after his Navy trainer plane collided with a turkey buzzard at 2,500 feet and his instructor bailed out, officials say.

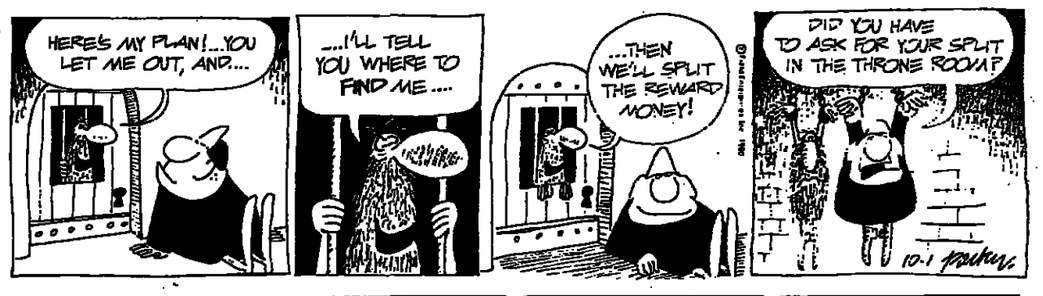
The student landed the T-34C safely with the crumpled buzzard still in the cockpit, at a general-aviation airport at Brewton, Ala., after the collision Monday, a Navy spokesman said.

According to the spokesman, the student, Marine Lt. S.R. Hoenie, was knocked unconscious and the instructor, Marine Capt. Dean Lucas, was temporarily blinded when the buzzard crashed through the canopy.

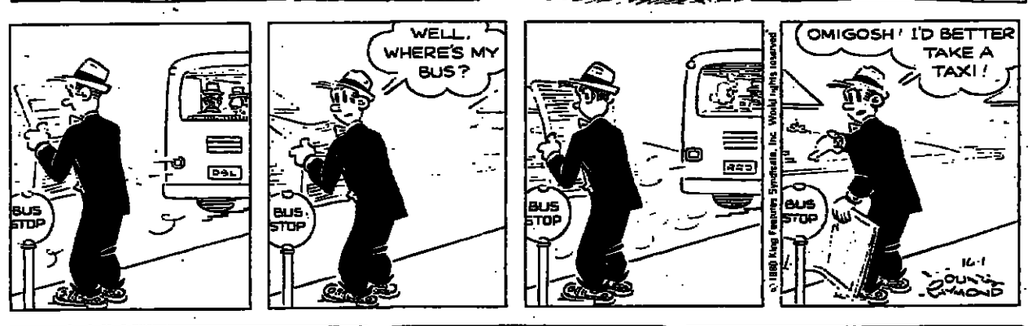
Capt. Lucas bailed out, thinking that the student had done the same, he said. But Lt. Hoenie was still there, unconscious and the craft was without a pilot for a few seconds. The lieutenant awoke and soloed for the first time, landing without incident.

PEANUTS

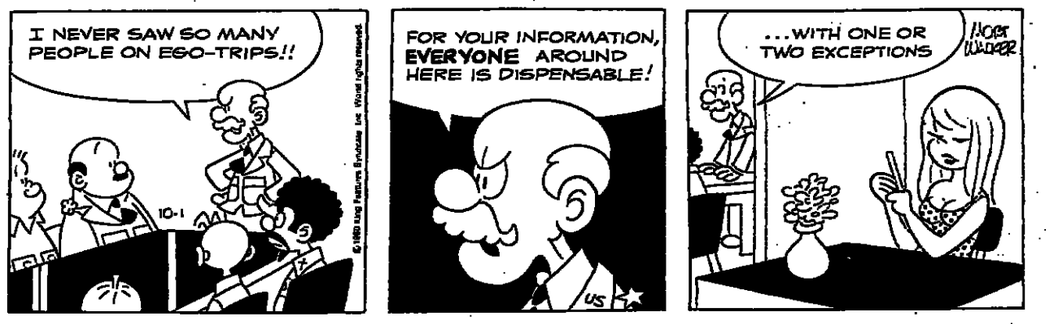
B.C.



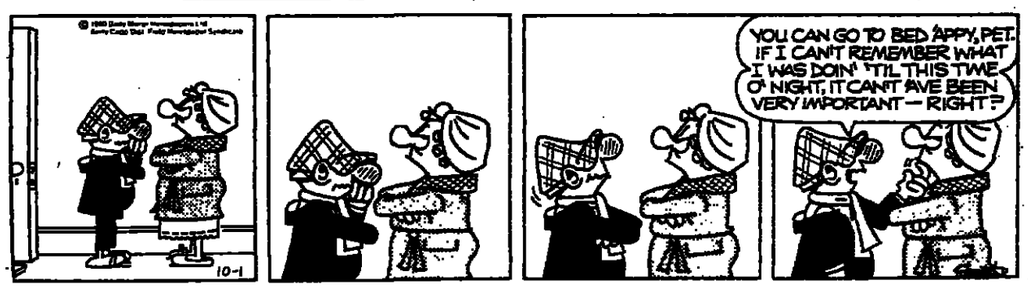
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY

JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HOTOB

INWET

BETBIG

MORNIF

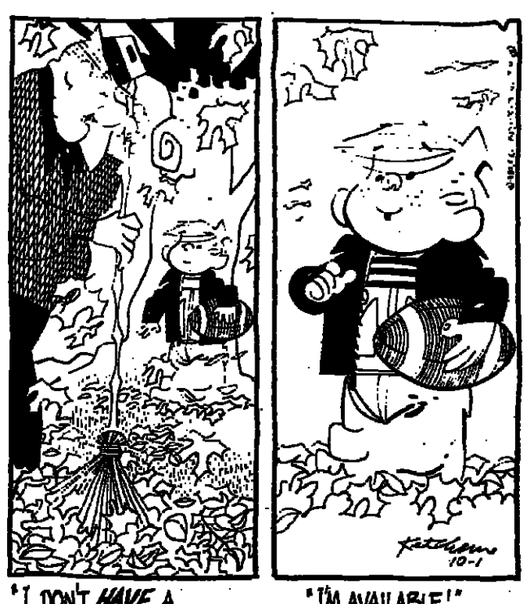
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: THEY "_____"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BLOAT LOFTY WAITER BUBBLE
Answer: What you might expect a coward to do—and be—"YELL OW"

DENNIS THE MENACE



Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris

BOOKS

THE EMPEROR OF THE AMAZON

By Marcio Souza. Translated from the Portuguese by Thomas Colchie. Bard/Avon. 190 pp. Paper. $2.9

Reviewed by John Leonard

SOMEBODY forgot to tell Latin America that the novel is dead. Quite as if the novel were alive and full of jumping beans, Latin Americans persist in surprising us with new books in which stories, puns, dreams, myths, historical romance, political polemic, sexual obsession, apocalyptic attitudinizing, symbolic spinach and the belly laugh are all mixed up. A bewildering stew of words is served.

The latest surprise comes from Brazil. Marcio Souza is 34 years old. When "The Emperor of the Amazon," his first novel, was published in 1977, it cost him his job with the Ministry of Culture. The authorities were not amused. They seldom are. That novel is now available for the first time in English, thanks to the translator, Thomas Colchie, and the new Bard series of Avon books. We are promised Souza's second novel, "Mad Maria," presently. The publishing project is admirable and the novel is a delight.

The year is 1899. Luiz Galvez, Spanish-born but stuck in Brazil, is an inconsequential journalist with inordinate ambitions. He thinks of himself as "a man of no discrimination," "an aficionado of Bohemian terrorism" and the last of the exotic adventurers. "I had lost my roots," he tells us, "but now I wanted to enrich myself and live in peace, anywhere, and eventually die in a comfortable study, with a black smoking jacket and some secret vice, well into my 60s."

He finds himself involved with a gloomy Bolivian diplomat, a demented English scientist, a sinister and hypochondriacal U.S. agent, a dull-minded colonel in the Brazilian army, an insufferable poet, a nun who turns into a Freedom Fighter, a troupe of French artistes who mount Italian operas, a Salvation Army band and a mad scheme to seize a rubber plantation in the Amazonian jungle and turn it into an empire. Actually, it was supposed to be a liberal republic, but they got carried away. The revolution in Acre takes 90 minutes; the empire lasts three months: the counter-revolutionary putsch is launched with the stirring signal, "Down with the cancan!" Only the nun dies.

We are supposed to be reading Galvez's memoirs, although his editor insists on periodic interruptions to correct the old man's memory and to chide him on his vainglory. The memoirs are in the form of short takes — not for nothing is Souza a film critic — in single paragraphs separated by preposterous subtitles, such as "Allegro Politco-Conjugal III," "The Ethics of Spinoza," "Tragedy in the Pampas," "The Decline of the West," "Ideology of Monoculture IV," "The Marriage of Figaro" and "Napolean's Galoshes."

Of the Amazon, we are told that it "is the largest hydrographic basin in the world and the only one that has not bequeathed an important civilization in the history of man. They say that the Amazonas is not a river . . . it's a geological gaffe."

Galvez and his ragamuffins think, of course, that they are bringing civilization to the tropics. They bring, instead, imperialism and decadence; the empire is one long debauch. They bring, as well, all the baggage of 18th and 19th-century European culture, including outmoded narrative forms. Culture itself, Souza seems to be saying, is a form of imperialism. V.S. Naipaul would agree with him, but V.S. Naipaul doesn't smile about it.

Thus references are made to Flaubert, Racine, Moliere, Descartes, Prosper Merimee, Gulliver, Robinson Crusoe, Cervantes, Jane Austen and Phileas Fogg, not to mention Jules Verne Thomas Aquinas. Rom we are advised "wasn't c tive, it was epileptic." Ou the jungle. "The merchant knew that Justice did not to more than a poetic licer 18th century."

Moreover: "The sea is —implacable perhaps, bu obfuscation. The jungle is Moslem: no tides, no w sun on the back of emer foam. What I saw in the was an immense Persian And what he decrees are s

Souza is having his fun erature. He is also ver about greed and corrup exploitation, about power about European contemp peoples Europe colonize North American avaric Brazilian self-betrayal. It like so many other Latin writers, he has swallowed ropean culture and is ga it. He would spit out S France, with a grin.

It is too early to say Souza belongs in the sa with the brilliant mirror Garcia Marquez, a Jose I Carlos Fuentes and a Jul zar disport themselves. B their nerve, their appetite haps their fecundity. Wh after a Luiz Galvez? Souz "Multinational tourist tourist, at least, doesn't body. This "pastiche of literature" is a remarkabl

John Leonard is on th The New York Times.

Best Selle

The New York Times

This list is based on reports fro 1,400 bookstores throughout the U Weeks on list are not necessarily co

FICTION

This Week		Weeks
1	FIRESTARTER, by Stephe King	
2	RAGE OF ANGELS, by Sid ney Sheldon	
3	THE FIFTH HORSEMAN by Larry Collins and Dom inique Lapierre	
4	THE ORIGIN, by Irving Ston	
5	FANNY, by Erica Jong	
6	THE TENTH COMMAND MENT, by Lawrence Sanders	
7	RANDOM WINDS, by Belv Plain	
8	THE KEY TO REBECCA, b Ken Follett	
9	THE SPIKE, by Amaud d Borchgrave and Robert Moss	
10	KANE & ABEL, by Jeffre Archer	
11	BELLEFLEUR, by Joyc Carol Oates	
12	THE BOURNE IDENTIT by Robert Ludlum	
13	PRINCESS DAISY, by Jodi Krantz	
14	SINS OF THE FATHERS, b Susan Howatch	
15	THE NINJA, by Eric Va Lustbader	

NONFICTION

1	CRISIS INVESTING, b Douglas Casey
2	SHELLEY: ALSO KNOW AS SHIRLEY, by Shelle Winters
3	MUSIC FOR CHAME LEONS, by Truman Capote
4	CRAIG CLAIBORNE DIET GOURMET COO BOOK, by Craig Claibor with Pierre Franey
5	FREE TO CHOOSE, by Mi ton and Rose Friedman
6	LITTLE GLOIRA HAPPY AT LAST, by Barba Goldsmith
7	NUMBER 1, by Billy Marti and Peter Golenbock
8	NOTHING DOWN, by Rol ert Allen
9	CHINA MEN, by Maxin Hong Kingston
10	THE THIRD WAVE, by Alvi Toffler
11	LYNDON, by Merle Miller
12	INGRID BERGMAN: MY STORY, By Ingrid Bergma and Alan Burgess
13	THY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE by Gay Talese
14	MEN IN LOVE, by Nanc Friday
15	HOW YOU CAN BECOM FINANCIALLY INDE PENDENT BY INVESTIN IN REAL ESTATE, by Albe Lowry

BRIDGE — By Alan T.

A SIMPLE and important piece of advice that most players understand in theory but have difficulty carrying out in practice is this: Think out the hand when the dummy appears, rather than after making one or two "obvious" plays.

The obvious play is not always right. An expert will usually take his time about playing a singleton ace from the dummy at the first trick, for he wants to study the total situation.

A difficult example is the diagramed deal. The reader who fancies his analytical powers should cover the East-West cards and plan his play in four hearts. This has been doubled firmly by West after East has shown a liking for diamonds. The lead is the club ten.

The right contract for North-South is five clubs, which succeeds easily unless the defense can score a trump trick. Four hearts, reached after a Precision two-diamond opening showing a three-suiter short in diamonds, has fair prospects. But they are much worse when West has doubled. He can be assumed to have five trumps, for a double with four would be very risky indeed.

Is there any way to succeed if West has five trumps? There may be. If he has to follow suit to the first eight side-suit tricks, he can be end played. He will have to ruff the ninth trick, and can be allowed to win the 10th trick with an honor. Then he would have to lead into South's A-10.

The actual distribution allows this plan to succeed, but South must be very careful at the first trick. He needs entries to to ruff diamonds, so the play of the club jack is a ror. He must win with th dummy, hoping the clubs and cash the diamond ace.

The club jack is led, int finesse if East plays low. queen appears, and Sot and ruffs a diamond. A led to the king, and West returns a spade. South w the ten, ruffs another d and cashes the spade queer

Now South has achie aim, which is to leave W five trumps. The heart cashed, and a spade lead by West, who is allowed to heart queen. South has the tricks and his doubled cont

If you were the one playe who put up the club king, tulations. If you were one others, slow down at the fir

NORTH (D)
♠QJ64
♡K53
◇A
♣KJ987

WEST
♠A82
♡QJ987
◇1054
♣106

EAST
♠9753
♡4
◇KQJ
♣Q2

SOUTH
♠K10
♡A1962
◇983
♣A543

East and West were vulner bidding:

North	East	South
2◇	Dbl.	4♡
Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the club ten.

[illegible] الأصل

Phillies, Expos Both Win

...ioles Defeat Red Sox Twice

...gency Dispatches
— Eddie Murray's ...r in the sixth inning ... led the Baltimore ...-3 victory over the ...ox and a sweep of ...eader. The victories ...Orioles within 3½ ...lle New York Yank...rican League East.
...ier, Doug DeCinces ...mpsey hit back-to-...ns on consecutive ...er Dick Drago (7-6) ...artinez (6-4) pitched ... Baltimore won, 5-2. ... his 23rd homer for ...ninth.
...nd game, with the ...g, 3-2, entering the ...gleton hit a one-out ...ray followed with a ... starter Keith ... (0-2). Murray be... fifth switch-hitter in ...istory to hit at least ...n a season.
... went six innings to pick up the victory and become the Orioles' first 25-game winner.

Tigers 8, Blue Jays 2

In Toronto, Alan Trammell had five hits, stole two bases, scored one run and drove in another to lead Detroit to an 8-2 victory over Toronto. It was Sparky Anderson's 1,000th victory as a major league manager.

Angels 6, Brewers 2

In Anaheim, Calif., Rod Carew's fifth-inning double scored Dickie Thon with the winning run as California defeated Milwaukee, 6-2. Frank Tanana won his 11th game of the year. The Brewers' Gorman Thomas hit his 38th home run of the year to tie for the league lead with teammate Ben Oglivie.

Phillies 6, Cubs 5

In the National League, in Philadelphia, Garry Maddox, who was dropped from the starting lineup by manager Dallas Green, singled home the tying run and scored on Manny Trillo's two-out, bases-loaded single in the 15th inning to lift Philadelphia to a 6-5 victory over Chicago. The Cubs scored two runs in the top of the 15th before the Phillies rallied for three runs. Green also benched left fielder Greg Luzinski and catcher Bob Boone because of severe batting slumps in favor of rookies Lonnie Smith and Keith Moreland. Luzinski had only two hits in his last 21 at-bats while Boone was hitless in his last 18. The victory kept Philadelphia a half-game behind Montreal in the National League East.

Expos 5, Cardinals 2

In Montreal, John Tamargo, a reserve catcher, hit a pitch-hit three-run homer, his first of the year, with two out in the ninth inning to lift Montreal to a 5-2 victory over St. Louis. Woodie Fryman (7-4), who pitched to just one batter in the night, was credited with the victory. Bill Lee gave up the first two St. Louis runs in his first start for the Expos since Aug. 4. George Frazier (0-4) took the loss, although he did not give up an earned run.

Mets 5, Pirates 4

In New York, Joel Youngblood hit a two-run homer in the 10th inning, powering New York to a 5-4 victory over Pittsburgh. The paid attendance was 1,787, the smallest crowd ever to see a baseball game at Shea Stadium since the ballpark opened 17 years ago.

Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburgh	200 001 000 1—4 15 2
New York	000 100 200 2—5 10 1

Rhoden, Romo (7), Tekulve (8), G.Jackson (10) and Pena; Lynch, R.Jackson (1), Holman (6), Reardon (7) and Trevino. W—Reardon, 8-7. L—G.Jackson, 8-4. HR—New York, Youngblood (8).

St. Louis	000 001 100—2 8 1
Montreal	000 100 013—5 6 1

Vuckovich, Frazier (9) and Simmons; Lea, Bahnsen (9), Fryman (9) and Carter. W—Fryman, 7-4. L—Frazier, 0-4. HRs—St.Louis, Templeton (4). Montreal, Dawson (16). Tamargo (1).

Chicago	000 010 200 000 002—5 10 1
Philadelphia	002 000 100 000 003—6 12 1

Reuschel, Tidrow (7), Le.Smith (8), Sutter (10), Caudill (12), Capilla (15), Lamp (13) and O'Berry; Christenson, McGraw (7), Reed (10), Lyle (10), Brusstar (13), Noles (15), Saucier (15) and Moreland. W—Saucier, 7-3. L—Lamp, 10-13. HR—Chicago, Martin (23).

San Francisco at Atlanta, postponed, rain.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

First Game

Baltimore	010 201 010—5 10 0
Boston	000 100 001—2 5 1

D.Martinez and Dempsey; Drago, Campbell (5), Aponte (9) and Fisk. W—D.Martinez, 6-4. L—Drago, 7-6. HRs—Baltimore, DeCinces (16), Dempsey (9). Boston, Rice (23).

Second Game

Baltimore	200 002 000—4 8 0
Boston	110 010 000—3 8 1

Stone, Stewart (7) and Graham, Dempsey (7); MacWhorter, Burgmeier (7) and Gedman. W—Stone, 25-7. L—MacWhorter, 0-2. HR—Baltimore, Murray (30).

Detroit	001 022 003—8 16 0
Toronto	000 020 000—2 7 1

Weaver, Lopez (8) and Dyer; Mirabella, Garvin (6), Schrom (6), Willis (9) and Whitt. W—Weaver, 3-3. L—Mirabella, 4-12.

Milwaukee	100 001 000—2 7 1
California	000 210 30x—6 10 0

Sorensen, Travers (6), Flinn (7) and Yost; Tanana, Hassler (8) and Downing, Whitmer (8). W—Tanana, 11-11. L—Sorensen, 12-10. HR—Milwaukee, Thomas (38).

... League ...ndings

...NAL LEAGUE
East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
	87	70	.554	—
	86	70	.551	½
	80	77	.510	7
	72	85	.459	15
	65	92	.414	22
	63	93	.404	23½

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
	89	67	.571	—
	87	69	.558	2
	86	71	.548	3½
	80	75	.516	8½
	73	82	.471	15½
	70	87	.446	19½

...CAN LEAGUE
East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
	99	57	.635	—
	96	61	.611	3½
	82	72	.532	16
	83	75	.525	17
	81	75	.519	18
	77	78	.497	21½
	64	92	.410	35

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
	92	64	.590	—
	80	77	.510	12½
	74	82	.474	18
	73	83	.468	19
	66	88	.429	25
	65	90	.419	26½
	59	97	.378	33

...n title)

...sactions

...KETBALL
...sketball Association
...CS—Waived Glenn Hagan ...guards, and Charles High-
...—Released John McCullough ...guards, and Kimberly Bel-
...AIL BLAZERS—Released ...Bruce Collins, forwards.
...PERS—Waived Kevin Sto-...guards.
...OTBALL
...Football League
...ONS—Placed Fulton Kuyk-...the injured reserve list.
... PATRIOTS—Activated ...rback, and Richard Bishop, ...d Prentice McCray, safety, ...J McDougald, defensive end, ...e list.
...OCKEY
... Hockey League
...ERS—Signed Walt Poddub-... Peter Driscoll, Max Kosto-...nd Barry Dean, left wings; ..., Cal Roadhouse and Blair ... Gord Stafford, center; and ...n Baltimore and John Hil-...to Wichita of the Central ...signed Bob Dupuis, goalten-... of the Eastern Hockey ...own Babcock.
...HALERS—Assigned Marty ...sa, Mark Renaud, Stuart ...amp, defensemen; Ray Alli-...l, Jeff Brubaker, Dave ...hurman, Jean Savard, Tim ...ley, forwards; and Ken Hol-...dino, goaltenders, to Bing-...ican Hockey League.
...ANGERS—Announced that ...Carol Vadnais, defensemen.
...ENGUINS—Assigned Gor-... Kim Davis, center; Bryan ...and Rob Garner, winger, to ...merican Hockey League.
...OLLEGE
...VERSITY—Named Willis ...etball coach.

... Probe Date ... Riot at Bout

...ress International
— The inquiry into ... that followed the ...Marvin Hagler fight ... middleweight title ...Vembley will open in ...t. 8.
...rts Minister Hector ... for the inquiry fol-...ugly scenes when ...itain, lost the crown ... U.S. challenger.

United Press International

Broncos' Otis Armstrong is stopped by Steve Nelson, left, and Tim Fox of the Patriots.

Patriots Down Broncos, 23-14

The Associated Press

FOXBORO, Mass. — Steve Grogan threw a 45-yard touchdown pass to Stanley Morgan in the third quarter and the New England Patriots capitalized on two pass interference penalties to post a 23-14 National Football League victory Monday night over the Denver Broncos.

The pass to Morgan, his fifth touchdown catch of the season and fourth of 40 or more yards, put the Patriots, 3-1, ahead 17-14 after Denver had taken a 14-10 on Otis Armstrong's 8-yard run three minutes earlier.

Denver, 1-3, opened the scoring when quarterback Matt Robinson threw his first touchdown pass of the season, a 17-yarder to Haven Moses midway through the first period.

John Smith kicked three field goals for New England, his second following a pass interference call against safety Bill Thompson that moved the ball from the Broncos' 28 yard line to the 4 and was instrumental in keeping the drive alive.

The other key pass interference call against Denver came early in the second quarter during a 66-yard drive by the Patriots, which was capped by Vagas Ferguson's 2-yard touchdown run to give New England a 10-7 lead. The call came against Bernard Jackson on a pass intended for Russ Francis, and moved the ball from Denver's 42 to the 6.

The Patriots rolled up 357 yards in total offense while holding Denver to 52 in the second half and 170 for the game.

Grogan, the American Football Conference's top-rated passer after three games, completed 17 of 24 attempts for 209 yards. He had one pass intercepted.

Robinson, who has struggled at the Broncos helm after coming over in a trade with the New York Jets, threw for just 83 yards on eight completions in 12 attempts.

NFL Standings

American Conference
East

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Buffalo	4	0	0	1.000	96	50
New England	3	1	0	.750	115	99
Miami	3	1	0	.750	65	66
Baltimore	2	2	0	.500	85	76
N.Y. Jets	0	4	0	.000	72	109

Central

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Pittsburgh	3	1	0	.750	117	67
Houston	3	1	0	.750	67	64
Cleveland	2	2	0	.500	78	90
Cincinnati	1	3	0	.250	68	75

West

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
San Diego	4	0	0	1.000	118	57
Oakland	2	2	0	.500	82	89
Seattle	2	2	0	.500	75	87
Denver	1	3	0	.250	74	100
Kansas City	0	4	0	.000	50	88

National Conference
East

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Philadelphia	3	1	0	.750	118	40
Dallas	3	1	0	.750	93	68
St. Louis	1	3	0	.250	87	99
N.Y. Giants	1	3	0	.250	72	121
Washington	1	3	0	.250	47	76

Central

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Detroit	4	0	0	1.000	117	41
Minnesota	2	2	0	.500	72	106
Tampa Bay	2	2	0	.500	71	83
Green Bay	1	3	0	.250	47	114
Chicago	1	3	0	.250	45	87

West

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
San Francisco	3	1	0	.750	104	91
Los Angeles	2	2	0	.500	108	79
Atlanta	2	2	0	.500	97	82
New Orleans	0	4	0	.000	68	104

Monday's Game
New England 23, Denver 14

Sunday's Games
Baltimore at Miami
Cincinnati at Green Bay
Denver at Cleveland
Detroit at Atlanta
New England at New York Jets
Pittsburgh at Minnesota
St. Louis at New Orleans
Seattle at Houston
Washington at Philadelphia
Buffalo at San Diego
Kansas City at Oakland
New York Giants at Dallas
San Francisco at Los Angeles

Next Monday's Game
Tampa Bay at Chicago

Red Smith

Ali Dancing to Downfall on Aging Legs

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — He was 18 years old and his name was Cassius Marcellus Clay Jr. "It's been in our family for generations," he said of his name.

He may or may not have known about the white Clay family that had been prominent in Louisville since the middle of the 19th Century when Cassius Marcellus Clay published an anti-slavery newspaper called The Examiner, served in the Kentucky legislature and was Lincoln's Minister to Russia. That Cassius Clay was an ardent abolitionist but when young Cassius espoused the Muslim faith and changed his name to Muhammad Ali he rejected the old one as a slave name.

He was 18 and irrepressibly ebullient, in Rome as the U.S. representative in the light heavyweight division in the 1960 Olympic Games. Encountered one stifling day under a high-rise apartment building where athletes were housed, he held a visitor captive while he displayed at least 50 snapshots of Roman scenes. The photos were fuzzy and ill-defined but they had been made by Cassius with his very own camera and were therefore treasures.

He flashed through the Olympics — a second-round knockout of Yvon Becaus of Belgium, a unanimous decision over Gennadi Chatkov of the Soviet Union, another decision, unanimous, over Australia's Tony Madigan and finally a dazzling performance against a bewildered Pole named Zbigniew Pietrzykowski.

Gift of Gab

Now he held three titles — the national AAU and national Golden Gloves championships along with the Olympic Gold Medal and it was time to turn pro.

The gift of gab was congenital. As a young pro he seized upon the gift, rehearsed and developed it, worked it into a vaudeville act. This was no accident. Floyd Patterson was still heavyweight champion of the world, Sonny Liston was the glowering giant demanding a title match and Cassius Clay was nothing. Yet.

"Look," he said, "Ray Robinson and Archie Moore are gone. That Patterson don't ever say nothin' and Liston, he cain't say nothin'. I got to keep talking to stir up some interest in this game."

The vaudeville act was no accident and its served its purpose, though in time it became a bloody bore. It is one thing to catch the act once, to hear Ali deliver a tone poem extolling himself as the greatest, and something else to listen to the same song with only minor variations for 20 years.

Still, with his mouth and his fists and an extraordinary body, he got the message across. He converted millions to the belief that he was, indeed, the greatest that ever passed this way.

In truth he wasn't even the greatest of his own lifetime — Joe Louis and Rocky Marciano were there ahead of him — but he made himself something special, a world figure, an idol worshipped in his own time.

Jack Dempsey and Georges Carpentier brought the million-dollar gate to boxing. Ali introduced the multi-million dollar purse. Where interest in the rowdy science had been flagging, he revived it; where interest had been nonexistent, he created it.

No other athlete in any sport, not Pele in soccer or Babe Ruth in baseball, ever did more for his game than this man did for boxing.

All that ended five years ago. After 14 rounds of valor and pain, 14 rounds of savagery that took man back to the primeval ooze, both Ali and Joe Frazier expended their last reserves as boxers in an elegant auditorium in Quezon City outside Manila on Oct. 1, 1975.

Both left their fighting ability there, and after one exploratory match Frazier realized this and quit. Ali has persisted with the sorry charade.

The reason Ali must lose to Larry Holmes in the heavyweight championship fight Thursday night in Las Vegas is that Muhammad can't fight anymore. He hasn't made a decent fight since Manila. He knocked out Richard Dunn, the Yorkshire canvasback, and Jean-Pierre Coopman, the toothless lion of Flanders; he survived Alfredo Evangelista; he lost to Jimmy Young, Ken Norton and probably Earnie Shavers and got the decision each time.

If his good fortune with judges seems mysteriously good, it was.

Ali took on Leon Spinks, fresh out of the amateurs, to pick up a fast million. He wasn't prepared, and the amateur showed him up. Seven months later Ali had regained the degree of physical fitness he needed to outpoint an untrained Spinks and regain his title. Since then he has been living it up.

Now he pats his almost flat belly and says, "This is the first miracle." It isn't his belly that will fail him. It's his legs, his reflexes, his lost skills.

"I knew how to beat Rocky," Joe Louis said a few years ago talking of his comeback bout with Marciano. "All you needed was jab, jab, jab and cross a right. Rocky was insulted if you missed him. But I didn't realize how my legs would go."

Joe was 37. Ali is approaching 39. Aware that the legs go first, Louis carried two and a half pounds of lead in each roadwork shoe. His legs felt great when he went in against Marciano. "If you remember," he said, "I was leading on points the first six or seven rounds. Then all of a sudden the legs were gone. I couldn't move." In the eighth Rocky knocked him out of the ring into retirement.

That's how Ali must go. He can't beat Holmes because he can't beat anybody on the level.

College Football Polls

NEW YORK (AP) — The Top Twenty teams in The Associated Press college football poll, with first-place votes in parentheses, season's records and total points.

1.Alabama (36)	3-0-0	1,254
2.Ohio State (22)	3-0-0	1,245
3.Nebraska (7)	3-0-0	1,181
4.So.California	3-0-0	1,061
5.Texas	3-0-0	1,004
6.Pittsburgh	3-0-0	992
7.NotreDame	2-0-0	895
8.Georgia	4-0-0	864
9.Missouri	3-0-0	755
10.NorthCarolina	3-0-0	649
11.UCLA	3-0-0	615
12.Oklahoma	1-1-0	489
13.Miami, Fla.	4-0-0	399
14.Arkansas	2-1-0	360
15.Stanford	3-1-0	342
16.FloridaState	3-1-0	308
17.PennState	2-1-0	294
18.SouthCarolina	3-1-0	269
19.Florida	3-0-0	151
20.Baylor	3-0-0	120

NEW YORK (UPI) — The United Press International Board of Coaches Top 20 college football ratings after four weeks, with first-place votes and records in parentheses.

1. Alabama (26) (3-0)	604
2. Ohio State (8) (3-0)	578
3. Nebraska (x) (3-0)	542
4. Southern Cal (3-0)	481
5. Texas (3-0)	432
6. Pittsburgh (3-0)	401
7. Notre Dame (2-0)	364
8. Georgia (4-0)	322
9. Missouri (3-0)	256
10. UCLA (3-0)	224
11. North Carolina (3-0)	199
12. Oklahoma (1-1)	124
13. Miami, Fla. (4-0)	94
14. Penn State (2-1)	72
15. South Carolina (3-1)	58
16. Arkansas (2-1)	55
17. Stanford (3-1)	54
18. Florida St. (3-1)	53
19. Baylor (3-0)	28
20. Florida (3-0)	25

Soccer Scene

An Empty Response To Rising Violence

By Rob Hughes
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The most eerie specter of our sporting times — two professional teams playing their guts out in an empty stadium — becomes reality in London Wednesday. UEFA, the European soccer rulers, have finally deemed that this hollow retreat from hooliganism, this defeat of the very purpose of spectator sport, is the answer to the violence perpetrated in Madrid a fortnight ago by a bunch of lunatics wearing the colors of West Ham United.

This column has always been for harsh punishment of the mindless few who set out to destroy the enjoyment of tens of thousands of genuine fans. Nothing has changed: It remains true that the disease of hooliganism contaminates the game, that it has spread outwards from Britain, that the offenders need to be isolated and either forcibly kept away from the stadiums or their grievances understood and treated.

Yes, as West Ham prepares to obey UEFA's dictate to play its second leg Cup Winners' Cup game against Castilla of Madrid behind closed doors, we are appalled at the assumption by UEFA that the hooligan fringe actually cares about either the game or the club.

That this is the unfounded conclusion of desperate men is reflected in Tuesday morning's news that UEFA is forbidding West Ham from recouping its £40,000 losses by relaying the match on closed circuit TV to a nearby ground. "We want," insist UEFA, "to get the message across to British fans that they cannot expect to misbehave in Europe and get away with it."

From Stadium to Streets

Fine, but has UEFA ever got down to the grass roots of the hooligan mentality? Has it any comprehension of the fact that the real troublemakers are not true soccer fans, but instead youths latching onto the platform and the excitement that soccer creates? Boot them out of the stadium, as UEFA is doing Wednesday, and they will erupt in the streets. London police are already preparing to man the surrounding district — particularly the high-rise apartment buildings — in sufficient numbers to deal with the aggression outside the West Ham ground.

It is pathetic, I know, that we have to begin another supposedly sports article on the consequences of social violence. But it is not confined to London.

In Greece, where 30 fans were arrested after running amok in a suburb of Athens a week ago, Ipswich Town travels with supporters bearing special travel club identity cards. Not that Ipswich, from sleepy Suffolk is renowned for volatile support. Far from it — a week ago Bobby Robson, the Ipswich manager, accused his fans of being zombies because they did not react with customary fervor to the brilliant start the club has made to the new season.

'Bandit Country'

No, the worry in Greece is that the players of Aris Salonika — so undisciplined they gave away three penalties in the first leg in England — will ignite the crowd in what other Greek players openly call "Bandit Country." A specific warning was personally handed to Robson by Ronnie Allen, who just 10 days ago was sacked by Salonika's Greek opponent Panathinaikos.

"It might seem ridiculous to suggest that Ipswich need fear of losing a 5-1 lead," Allen said, "but they will certainly be on the receiving end of some vicious provocation. If they retaliate, in any way, the balloon will go up on the terraces. Having managed in England, Spain, Portugal, Saudi Arabia and Greece, I can tell you the ugliest crown scenes I've ever seen have been in Salonika."

Read enough? There is no respite. From West Germany comes the news that Helmut Schoen, now 65 and a pacifist amongst managers if there ever was one, admits: "The attitude of the players has deteriorated alarmingly since I retired as national team manager two years ago. Our federation must clamp down before it is too late."

Germany? Organized, disciplined, safety conscious Germany? It cannot be right. The man is becoming too old, too divorced from the game he has loved for a lifetime, perhaps? Perhaps not: Schoen was speaking after Bun Kun-Cha, the immensely popular South Korean forward of UEFA Cup-holders Eintracht Frankfurt, had been so viciously fouled in a Bundesliga match that he will not play again this season and is fortunate not to be paralyzed for life from a spine injury.

The offending player is receiving police protection rather than custody for the foul. His family have been threatened by anonymous callers.

Damaging Attitude

His foul was the product of the win-at-all-costs attitude, which has grown like a cancer out of the now fearfully bloated win bonuses in the game. It breeds ill-will even among players of the same team. Bayern Munich players are furiously pursuing their former goalie Sepp Maier, who made off with receipts of over £300,000 for his testimonial match and apparently forgot to reimburse his mates with the £6,000 a man appearance fee they say was arranged.

Moreover, it can stunt the development of even the most brilliant young international. If reports are true, Cologne's driving young midfielder Bernd Schuster is Tuesday afternoon signing a two-year, £300,000 contract with New York Cosmos.

I hope it is a publicity story. I thought Schuster's ambitions were to join Bayern Munich and I am horrified that Hennes Wiesweiler, the former coach at Cologne and now in charge of Cosmos, should pluck a genuine young fledgling out of the system he helped to create in order to sign him for the North American Soccer League, which can do nothing whatever to further the lad's education or his prospects of becoming a world great.

American soccer is not by any means the genuine article. It has been a retirement ground for aging stars and to those who argue that it must buy the best in its prime to overcome the past and develop, the answer, surely, is that it must first make some authentic attempt to nurture home grown talent.

Maturity Awaits

When the United States decides to take soccer seriously enough either to push the sport in the ghetto areas or to play within the rules adopted by the rest of the world, then might be the time to enter the free market place.

We digress a long, long way from Wednesday's European Cup second leg matches. The truth is that, even if the holders of the European Cup, Nottingham Forest, were to fall at the first hurdle, it would matter little against the implications of what may be happening in Cologne Tuesday afternoon ... or in the deserted stadium of West Ham tomorrow.

The sport in Europe is desperately trying to to cling to the supporters who are gradually drifting away: Neither the spectacle of closed doors nor the trading of stars to a land that still cloaks its soccer in the trappings of Disneyland will further the cause of persuading the soccer fan that the game is worthy of his support. If money is all that Bernd Schuster seeks from soccer, then we must all wonder whether the game has any worthwhile tomorrow.

...YMENT

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Observer

Minor Adjustments

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — I'm an adjustment officer for Rebuilt Politicians Inc. We take outdated politicians who obviously can't make it to the trough one more time, tear them down and rebuild them so they can get elected again.

Sometimes we have to scrap the whole thing and build a new politician from the ground up. We used to do this every few years with Richard Nixon.

Baker

Anyhow, my job is to make adjustments when one of the models isn't working right.

Last winter they called me to the White House to check some bugs that had cropped up in the rebuilt Carter we'd done. One look, and I could tell they needed more than an adjustment. He was leaking gloom from every pore, and he kept talking about national malaise.

I gave it to them straight: Carter would have to go back into the shop or the whole White House staff was going to be looking for work come November. They whined about it, of course.

All they'd asked for, they said, was a little redesign. Couldn't we get rid of the mechanism that made him love everybody, which was getting dangerously bland? And what had we done in the rebuilding? Left the safety valve off the gloom duct?

* * *

I told them to quit complaining and try taking their car in for ignition repair if they wanted to know how hard it was to get competent workmanship nowadays. I told them to quit trying to save the old model and invest in a brand new Carter for 1980.

They asked if we could build him in the Rose Garden since it was an awkward time to pull him out of the White House and send him back to the factory, so that's where our engineers did the job.

After a while I was called to the White House to do adjustments. Waiting outside the Oval Office, I heard the new Carter say, "Sure, I'll see the adjustor, but if he tries to adjust me I'll whip his liver."

We had built the new Carter tough and combative, you see, but his operators were dissatisfied with his language. "We can't have him out in public threatening to whip livers," one of them said. "It sounds prissy."

I adjusted him with an eye to having him say of anybody who irritated him, "I'll kick him in the kidneys." Naturally, the company was embarrassed when they read that instead of saying, "I'll kick him in the kidneys," he was saying, "I'll whip those quarters upon which he sits." The sales manager said it would ruin our business if we got a reputation for building politicians who threatened to whip people's nether quarters.

Back at the White House, the new Carter had to be carefully cajoled into sitting still for another adjustment. "It's just a slight adjustment in your anatomical vocabulary," I said.

"Anybody who doesn't approve of my anatomical vocabulary is doing harm to our country," he said as I worked.

"Of course," I murmured. "And what do you propose doing to such a person?"

"I'll kick him in the shins," he replied, very satisfactorily.

* * *

While I was closing my kit he told a campaign adviser that if Gerald Rafshoon ever mentioned the name John Anderson again, he, the new Carter, would personally beat Rafshoon at tennis, 6-0, 6-0, 6-0.

"Very toughly put," I told him.

"Thank you," he said. "What you have to realize is that Reagan and I are the only two presidential candidates you have, and if you're dumb enough to vote for a trigger-happy Ku Kluxer, Reagan is what you'll get."

I didn't like the sound of that and told one of his operators that I could modulate the political vocabulary a bit and restore some of the old "I love you all" that we had left over from the old Carter.

Nobody liked that idea. All they wanted, they said, was an adjustment so that after he said something really sour-spirited he would immediately add that he had been terribly misunderstood. That was an easy adjustment to make. I've made it thousands of times in politicians all over the country.

Changing Lives With the Theater

Gielgud — From Neurotic Young Men to Angry Young Men

By Michiko Kakutani
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For the first time in his 60-year acting career, Sir John Gielgud was out of work. It was not a lack of parts that had left him in a Manhattan hotel room feeling like "a beached whale," and it certainly wasn't age — at 76, nattily turned out in tweeds and a jaunty silk ascot, he is as sprightly and talkative as ever. It was something more mundane, namely the American actors' strike, which had temporarily halted production of the film "Arthur," his latest acting project.

Even so, there was a sense of subdued cheer in the actor's resonant voice. Strikes aside, he did have plenty of movie work these days, he felt fortunate at his age to be fruitfully employed at all and he had recently finished a second volume of autobiography — "Early Stages" appeared in 1939; "An Actor and His Time" was published Tuesday.

But he was also somewhat subdued because in writing the book, he says, he realized that he had seen the theater change — not just styles in acting, but people's tastes and attitudes. It made him feel old.

Passion, Refuge

Sir John has no immediate family; the theater has been not only his work, but also his passion and his refuge. For four years he has lived quietly in an 18th-century carriage house just outside Oxford, and it is only recently, he says, that he has begun to understand just what a hermetic life his has been.

When he is not working, he stays home, does a bit of work around the garden and watches television — a convenient way of keeping up with new actors and actresses "without the embarrassment of having to go round and say what I thought of the play."

"The only thing I'm ashamed of is that really the whole drama of the world has passed me by," he said. "It wasn't so much till I began living in the country and began having a television set that I think I allowed myself to be aware of the troubles and the horrors of the world. Because I've always been so concentrated in the theater — it's a wonderfully escapist job, you know — and it takes up your whole time, and it makes you very selfish.

"From my own point of view," he added, "I also have much more authority when I'm in the theater. Actually, I'm very helpless as a person. I've never understood politics. I was never any good at games or sports. I can't drive a car. Except for reading and doing puzzles and going to picture galleries, I've never even had any hobbies. I love to have everything done for me. Until I get to the theater — and then I want to do everything myself."

Sir John knew almost from the very beginning that the theatrical life was the only one for him. Having what he once called "the foresight to be born into the right family" — his great-aunt was the brilliant 19th-century actress Ellen Terry — he inherited the mellifluous Terry voice and the Terry "gift for tears."

"I wasn't skillful in the beginning," he recalled. "I wasn't very good-looking. And I was rather self-consciously spoken — a show-offy kind of person, really. But I did come out at a very fortunate time, because the '20s, when I began to play the West End, was the time of what you would call the bright young people, when everyone drank cocktails and danced all night, and I was one of them, so it wasn't difficult for me to play those rather dense, neurotic young men."

From such roles as the Poet Butterfly in the Capek brothers' "The Insect Play" and the successor to Noel Coward as Nicky Lancaster in Coward's "The Vortex," Sir John moved fluently to the classics and the great Shakespearean roles.

If in his youth he was a kind of mirror for his age, it seems that during the 1950s time and theatrical fashion temporarily passed him by. With John Osborne's "Look Back in Anger" in 1956 and the general upheaval in English aesthetics, there was a rebellion against virtually everything the classical actor stood for.

"When the angry young men came along," he said, "I thought I'd probably end playing fathers and diplomats. I thought my number was up."

But though he said he did not always understand the new plays, though he was afraid of appearing "old-fashioned and hammy," he adapted. He developed a more naturalistic style of acting. He worked with such innovative directors as Peter Hall, Peter Brook and Lindsay Anderson. He appeared in plays by David Storey, Edward Bond, Edward Albee.

"I have a theory about why I started getting offered some awfully good parts again," he said. "My theory is that the playwrights, who were writing about their contemporaries and who'd had rather an extraordinary contempt for the older generation, were suddenly getting concerned about age themselves."

In the last year or so, Sir John has found that his strength is not what it used to be. He feels he is too old to direct Shakespeare on stage — "I don't have a sufficiently new kind of vision that's required nowadays; I'd fall back on the old-fashioned scenic spectacle" — and last year he reluctantly turned down an offer to perform King Lear at the National Theatre, saying he was "frightened of not being up to it."

Sir John has turned increasingly to the cinema — a medium he finds congenial and somewhat less taxing than the theater. Someday, he says, he would like to play Prospero in a film version of "The Tempest," but in the meantime he is occupied with television commentaries for the BBC and supporting roles in such movies as "The Elephant Man" and "Arthur," which recently resumed shooting.

Last year, the actor traveled to Warsaw, to his family's homeland — his grandfather was a Polish Lithuanian general — where he appeared in Andrzej Wajda's "The Conductor," which had its U.S. premiere Sunday at the New York Film Festival.

"Now I don't plan anymore," Sir John said softly, almost apologetically. "I just wait and see what crops up. It's not the same as the eight times a week in the theater, of course, but it's great fun, and I rather enjoy the smaller roles because they haven't got the responsibility of a longer part.

"In the old days, actors kept on playing the star parts even after they were too old. We don't do that anymore. On the other hand, we play cameos for which we're really more suited, and if one plays them with taste and sensitivity, one can be quite useful." He paused. "I think that's how I should like to be remembered. As an actor — a somehow useful actor."

The New York Times
Sir John Gielgud: ". . . a somehow useful actor."

United Press
Rock star David Bowie and co-star Patricia Elliot, le... comedian Gilda Radnor backstage after Bowie's first ... taking over the title role of 'The Elephant Man' on Br...

PEOPLE: *First Chinese Runne... Sign for N.Y. Marat...*

An Oct. 26 marathon in New York for which 16,000 participants have signed up expects among the contenders three runners from China. **Fred Lebow**, president of the New York Roadrunners Club, which is sponsoring the race, said little was known about the Chinese entrants, who are all men. Their participation was arranged through a series of overseas cablegrams. Lebow said the three will be the first Chinese runners to compete in the United States.

* * *

Malcolm McDowell has said all along it was love at first sight when he and **Mary Steenburgen** were cast to play **H.G. Wells** and the woman he loved in the movie "Time After Time" a couple of years ago. The British actor and Steenburgen, who is from Arkansas, were married this week in a small ceremony at their New York City apartment . . . Italian actress **Valentina Cortese**, 55, and Italian industrialist **Carlo de Angeli** were married in a civil ceremony on the Italian Riviera, friends reported Tuesday . . . Former Beatles drummer **Ringo Starr's** paleolithic romance with American actress **Barbara Bach** in the movie "Caveman," recently filmed in Mexico, spilled over into real life and now the two plan to marry next year, they said in an interview in Woman magazine, a British weekly.

* * *

The traditional marriage vows say "till death do us part," but **Marvin Mitchelson**, the F... divorce lawyer famous ... mony" cases, found a w... that technicality. In div... ceedings in Los Angeles ... **Desmond Ryan**, a wealth... veloper, and his wife, J... Mitchelson demanded c... property payments for ... over five years, "even in... of Ryan's death." Befor... yer finally gained his pc... exclaimed: "I've had e... Marvin Mitchelson in ... don't want to have him after death."

* * *

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